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WAR CLAIM CONSPIRACY.

State Agent and His Ring Resolve to Fight For What They Have Got.

They Count the Chances—The Exposure to Follow.

To the official notice served upon State Agent Evans, by Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey (printed in the COMMERCIAL some days ago), the following reply was made:

HARRISBURG, PA., August 16, 1871.—Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer. Gentlemen—Your communication of yesterday, handed to me at a late hour last night, has been read, and, in view of all the facts known to you, I conceive it most extraordinary. On the 22d of March, 1867, the Legislature of this State passed a joint resolution directing the appointment of a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States, setting forth that:

"WHEREAS, There is supposed by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania various amounts for disbursements made during the rebellion, but disallowed by the accounting officers of the General Government; and

"WHEREAS, It is believed that by carefully supplying deficient testimony many of the accounts may be collected; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to appoint a special agent to collect the disallowed and suspended claims of the State, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections under this joint resolution."

The Governor on the 23d of March, 1867, appointed me as special agent, and I at once entered on my duties, agreeing beforehand on a written agreement to pay the State of Pennsylvania all moneys which I may be able to collect under said authority, less the compensation allowed. For more than four years, by arduous toil and diligent application, I labored to secure the State rights which she had been unable to enforce, and the success of my efforts is demonstrated by the books in your departments, which show that the Commonwealth has out of these disallowed and suspended claims against the United States more than two and a half millions of dollars. The exact amount collected so far is $2,910,469 11. The State has received every cent of this, less the compensation of ten per cent. of the amount so collected. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE O. EVANS, Special Agent.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, whose accuracy is vouched for, demolishes the claim set up by State Agent Evans that he is entitled to the credit of collecting nearly $2,000,000 during the administration of Gov. Curtin. He says:

When the first call was made for troops in April, 1861, the State raised a loan of $3,000,000, which was expended partly in equipping "three months' men," and partly in organizing and getting ready for the field the corps so well known afterward as the Pennsylvania Reserves. These latter troops went into the United States service soon after the first battle of Bull Run, and in the early autumn of 1861, the State, having spent over $2,000,000 of the war loan, and funds threatening to become scarce, Governor Curtin detailed a member of his staff to attend to preparing the claims of the State against the general government for the expenditure made as above mentioned. The officer so detailed was busily engaged for about one year, in the intervals of more strictly military duties, in making out the proper accounts, every item in which was represented by a bill or voucher, duly receipted as paid by the State Treasurer. The accounts so prepared were presented to the United States Government, duly audited by the second auditor of the Treasury, and found to be correct as to the amount, but owing to the urgent nature of the call for troops, and the want of knowledge of routine which naturally existed in the early months of the war, somewhat deficient in "red tape" requirements. After much discussion of the matter the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, fully comprehending that the claims were just, though not in perfectly regular form, agreed with the Governor's representative not only to allow in settlement the proportion of the direct tax due by Pennsylvania, but to pay to the State some $600,000 in cash, reserving about ten per cent. of the total claims presented to cover items which required additional explanation. This arrangement, by which the State was virtually reimbursed for nearly nine-tenths of her outlay for war expenses up to that date, was approved by Governor Curtin and State Treasurer Moore, and the latter officer went to Washington and received in person the cash part of the payment. That additional vouchers were asked for is quite probable; but as the general propriety of the claims had been amply acknowledged by the payment of $1,900,000, Mr. Evans's charge of ten per cent. commission for collecting amounts already in the State Treasury would be preposterous, if it were not worse.

The *American* says, editorially: "What we want now is a thorough and impartial examination into the entire matter. We in Pennsylvania have not yet grown accustomed to sit idling while corruption eats up our resources, and the more speedily justice is meted out, if wrong has been done, the more effectual will be the warning to others who are contemplating or may hereafter contemplate the plunder of our common treasure."

[Harrisburg Special to the Phila. Eve. Telegraph.]

Attorney-General Brewster, Auditor-General Hartranft, and State Treasurer Mackey, will meet here on Monday or Tuesday, and decide what measures to adopt to enforce the collection of the $291,000 and interest in the hands of Mr. Evans. The Governor has instructed the Attorney-General to adopt such measures as he deems necessary to enforce justice to the State, and there is little doubt that the arrest of Evans for embezzlement will follow. That there is a powerful ring connected with Evans is no longer doubtful, but I still withhold names less injustice should be done to some [illegible]. They have divided the money, and have decided not to refund it to the State. Eminent counsel have been consulted, and they feel assured that Evans cannot be convicted for embezzlement, because of the looseness of the law, and they have calculated all the consequences of his arrest, which is now expected. They confidently expect him to be acquitted, and as he has no property, and as his bond is only for $10,000, they expect the bond to be collected, and there the farce of the case to end. It is a most complete conspiracy to defraud the State, and as such will be exposed [illegible] for in a very few days.

THE CHAUTAUQUA EXPLOSION

Wonderful Escapes---Remarkable Family Afflictions.

New and Interesting Particulars.

[From the Jamestown Journal.]

Among the many wonderful escapes of passengers from death or injury was that of Mr. Dan. P. Eells, who sat between the two wheel houses on the upper deck. He was sitting by the side of Mr. Alvin Plumb, and when the explosion occurred says that he was very gently impelled a short distance back, so faintly that he scarcely felt the impulse. He was not even thrown from his chair until after the explosion, when the supports from beneath being removed let the deck "cave in." He then got up, and turning round, saw Mr. Plumb lying over the edge of the deck, his leg broken and seriously injured. He thought him dead, and turned to see whereabouts his wife and child were. His wife seeing him on the deck from where she lay, asked him if he was hurt, and he responding "No," the poor woman cried, "Thank God!" and sank back prostrate. Mr. Eells is a man of cool nerve, and rendered great assistance at the wreck, and in removing bodies from the *debris*.

A second and even more singular escape was in the case of Mr. Ben. Garfield. He was standing in the extreme bow of the boat, and was blown about ten rods through the air, landing on "all fours" in the mud and flags, with only a severe cut on the left hand. He picked himself up and started on a dead run for where he knew not. He soon came to his senses, however, and returned and assisted in the removal of the wounded. Dr. A. S. Richardson, of Bemus Point, was standing on the deck behind the wood pile, and distinctly heard the iron tear, followed by a cloud of darkness. He says that he instinctively shut his eyes, expecting to be scalded, but the wood pile saved him. He was thrown about twenty feet backward into the rushes, and as the vacuum filled he was drawn toward the boat, and over the body of Captain Murray.

The most terrible event connected with the explosion was in the case of the party under the guardianship of Mr. Eells. For some time past his family have been stopping with Mrs. Hopkins, of Westfield, a relative of his wife. On Saturday he came from Cleveland to spend the Sabbath with his family, intending to return on Monday. Being earnestly entreated by his friend and daughter, and his family, to remain over one day longer and visit Jamestown, he finally consented, taking passage on the Chautauqua Monday morning. Of that party of seven pleasure seekers, who visited our town yesterday noon, full of life and hope, only three now remain, and two of those are in a critical condition.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, of Buffalo, is perhaps the saddest of all. Both young people, in the full enjoyment of life, they left their home Monday morning for a trip over our delightful lake. As the boat landed at the dock the husband sat near the cabin reading a book, and his wife stepped up to him and playfully snatched the book from his hand, saying, "If you won't go to the bow of the boat with me, you can't read," and turning on her heel walked to the railing, and leaning over, watched the process of loading. While thus situated the crash came, and one was taken and the other left—she, no one knew where, and he pacing the boat and wharf almost frantic with grief. All night long this poor heart-broken man was searching the wreck and surroundings, anxiously looking for his lost wife.

And still another pitiful case is that of Mrs. Perry Aikin and her mother, Mrs. Devereaux. They had been in town nearly all day, and were on their way to visit a brother and son, an inmate of the asylum at Dewittville—his reason dethroned, the result of starvation in a rebel prison during the late rebellion.

At the hour of writing the cause of the explosion is enveloped in mystery. Captain Murray says he was in the engine room but a short time before the boat ran into the dock, and the gauge showed sixty pounds of steam. He spoke to his fireman concerning the water, and was assured that she had three cocks. Cautioning them to use extraordinary care as his engineer was absent, he went on deck to superintend the landing. His statement is fully corroborated by the acting engineer, who says the water was up and only sixty pounds of steam. On the other hand, Ben. Garfield, who sat before the furnace drying his boots when the boat touched the wharf, says the gauge showed seventy-five pounds of steam. Another gentleman who passed the gauge when the boat was lying at the wharf, says it marked eighty-five pounds. The boat was at the wharf some ten minutes before the explosion occurred, a strong fire in the arch, as is usual while lying at dock, the pumps still, and undoubtedly making steam very fast. The probabilities are that not less than a hundred pounds of steam were marked on the dial when the explosion took place. The boiler was a new one put in this spring, and the pressure must have been very great, as not a particle of it remains about the boat. An accident so terrible as this cannot be put aside with the simple announcement that "It is done and can't be helped." The blame must be placed where it belongs, wherever that may be, and those who are responsible for the lives sacrificed must pay the penalty.

In answer to the call for help, restoratives, bandages and shelter for the wounded, and suitable clothing for the victims, the noble, generous-hearted farmers and their families were the first to respond. Their houses and their all were freely offered for their relief, and everything that humanity could suggest or sympathy dictate was done. Of those who bore the brunt of this hardship were Mr. A. H. Whitney, Mr. Alonzo Whitney and Mr. Norman Newbury, and their families. Each of these three houses was in reality a dead-house, and all night long did these brave women and men minister to the wants of the wounded and dying. Prompted from no other motive than for the sake of suffering humanity, their actions were truly noble and generous, and their names will long be held in memory by those whose friends were placed under their care.

An Enormous Turntable.

There is being constructed at Paterson, N. J., for the Harlem Railroad, an immense transfer table, to be located near the new passenger depot in New York city. By this machine a whole train of cars can be lifted out of the way, or a new train made up in a few minutes, with little trouble and no risk of running off the track. It is a large framework of wrought iron, riveted and bolted together, being seventy or seventy-five feet long, and wide enough to hold two cars. It will move on wheels, and have a steam engine of ten to fifteen horse power attached, by which it can be shifted at will. A track will be laid on each side, corresponding to the railroad track in the depot, and the cars being run into the great gridiron, as it might be called, the machine will be moved sideways and shift the car to whatever track may be desired. The transfer table is built entirely according to a draft, every rivet and bolt hole and piece of iron being carefully described and numbered, so that the parts may be separated or put together without the aid of a machinist.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

The Worst Accounts Confirmed.

The Most Fearful Mortality of Modern Times.

[London Special to New York Herald.]

I have just received some later telegrams from Persia. The news now received conclusively contradicts the recent palliative statements of the Persian Minister. The Persian Government has a clear interest in underrating the consequences of the famine, since they have been undoubtedly the result of its own oppressive maladministration.

In Ispahan, a city with a population variously estimated at from two to five hundred thousand people, there have been already 27,000 deaths, and the mortality has not yet diminished.

This terrible record is, however, eclipsed by the accounts from the provinces where the famine first assumed alarming proportions. In Mazanderan a very much larger percentage of deaths has taken place; some accounts, indeed, say half of the population have perished.

Throughout the rice growing provinces there has been a complete failure of the crop, owing to the drought. Hope of better reports from these sections of the country must therefore be indefinitely postponed. Large and formerly populous districts are altogether deserted.

Disease, as might have naturally been expected, follows in the train of this horrible dearth and attacks man and beast. The former rumor of the Asiatic plague having broken out is unconfirmed, but in its stead the cholera, typhus and famine fever and small-pox—the last an unusual disease in Persia—are doing dreadful work. The cattle plague is raging terribly also in the districts where any cattle are still left to be preyed upon by its ravages.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Inaugural Address of Sir William Thomson Before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Passing to the subject of spontaneous generation, Sir William said that "careful scrutiny has, in every case up to the present day, discovered life as antecedent to life. Dead matter cannot become living without coming under the influence of matter previously alive. This seems to me as sure a teaching of science as the law of gravitation. I utterly repudiate, as opposed to all philosophical uniformitarianism, the subject of 'different meteorological conditions'—that is to say, somewhat different vicissitudes of temperature, pressure, moisture, gaseous atmosphere—to produce or to permit that to take place by force or motion of dead matter alone, which is a direct contravention of what seems to us biological law. 'I am prepared for the answer, 'our code of biological law is an expression of our ignorance as well as of our knowledge.' And I say yes; search for spontaneous generation out of inorganic materials; let any one not satisfied with the purely negative testimony of which we have now so much against it, throw himself into the inquiry. Such investigations as those of Pasteur, Pouchet, and Bastian, are among the most interesting and momentous in the whole range of natural history, and their results, whether positive or negative, must richly reward the most careful and laborious experimenting. I confess to being deeply impressed by the evidence put before us by Prof. Huxley, and I am ready to adopt, as an article of scientific faith, true through all space and through all time, that life proceeds from life, and from nothing but life. How, then, did life originate on the earth? Tracing the physical history of the earth backward, on strict dynamical principles, we are brought to a red-hot melted globe on which no life could exist. Hence, when the earth was first fit for life there was no living thing on it. There were rocks solid and disintegrated, water, air all round, warmed and illuminated by a brilliant sun, ready to become a garden. Did grass and trees and flowers spring into existence, in all the fullness of ripe beauty by a fiat of creative power? or did vegetation, growing up from seed sown, spread and multiply over the whole earth? Science is bound, by the everlasting law of honor, to face fearlessly every problem which can be presented to it. If a probable solution, consistent with the ordinary course of nature, can be found, we must not invoke an abnormal act of creative power. When a lava stream flows down the mountain sides of Vesuvius or Etna it quickly cools and becomes solid; and after a few weeks or years it teems with vegetable and animal life originated by the transport of seed and ova and by the migration of individual living creatures. When a volcanic island springs up from the sea, and after a few years is found clothed with vegetation, we do not hesitate to assume that seed has been wafted to it through the air, or floated to it on rafts. Is it not possible, and if possible, is it not probable, that the beginning of vegetable life upon the earth is to be similarly explained? Every year thousands, probably millions of fragments of solid matter fall upon the earth. Whence came these fragments? What is the previous history of any one of them? Was it created in the beginning of time an amorphous mass? This idea is so unacceptable that, tacitly or explicitly, all men discard it. It is often assumed that all, and it is certain that some, meteoric stones are fragments which had been broken off from greater masses and launched free into space. It is as sure that collisions must occur between great masses moving through space as it is that ships, steered without intelligence directed to prevent collision, could not cross and recross the Atlantic for thousands of years with immunity from collisions. When two great masses come into collision in space it is certain that a large part of each is melted; but it seems also quite certain that in many cases a large quantity of *debris* must be shot forth in all directions, much of which may have experienced no greater violence than individual pieces of rock experience in a landslip or in blasting by gun powder. Should the time when this earth comes into collision with another body, comparable in dimensions to itself, be when it is still clothed as at present with vegetation, many great and small fragments carrying seed and living plants and animals would undoubtedly be scattered through space. Hence, and because we all confidently believe that there are at present and have been from time immemorial, many worlds of light beside our own, we must regard it as probable in the highest degree that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space. If at the present instant no life existed upon this earth, one such stone falling upon it might, by what we blindly call natural causes, lead to its becoming covered with vegetation. I am fully conscious of the many scientific objections which may be urged against this hypothesis, but I believe them to be all answerable. I have already taxed your patience too severely to allow me to think of discussing any of them on the present occasion. The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world may seem wild and visionary; all I maintain is that it is not unscientific. From the earth stocked with such vegetation as it could receive meteorically, to the earth teeming with all the endless variety of plants and animals which now inhabit it, the step is prodigious; yet, according to the doctrine of continuity, most ably laid before the association by a predecessor in this chair (Mr. Grove), all creatures now living on earth have proceeded by orderly evolution from some such origin. Darwin concludes his great work on 'The Origin of Species' with the following words: 'It is interesting to contemplate an entangled bank clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing on the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent on each other in so complex a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us.' There is a grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that, while this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless form, most beautiful and most wonderful, have been and are being evolved.' With the feeling expressed in these two sentences I most cordially sympathize. I have omitted two sentences which come between them, describing briefly the hypothesis of the 'origin of species by natural selection,' because I have always felt that this hypothesis does not contain the true theory of evolution, if evolution there has been, in biology. Sir John Herschel, in expressing a favorable judgment on the hypothesis of zoological evolution, which, however, some reservation in respect to the origin of man, objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the Laputan method of making books, and that it did not sufficiently take into account of continual guiding and controlling intelligence. This sense seems to me a most valuable and instructive criticism. I feel profoundly convinced that the argument of design has been greatly too much lost sight of in recent zoological speculations. Reaction against the frivolities of teleology, such as are to be found, not rarely, in the notes of the learned commentators on Paley's Natural Theology, has, I believe, had a temporary effect in turning attention from the solid and irrefragable argument so well put forward in that excellent old book. But overpoweringly strong proofs of intelligent and benevolent design lie all around us, and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force, showing to us through nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living beings depend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler."

SWAMP LAND SCHEME.

An Alleged Huge Swindle.

At the last session of the Indiana Legislature an act was passed denominated the Kankakee Drainage Law, providing for the drainage of wet lands along the Kankakee river, and authorizing a company to be formed for that purpose, with authority to assess the lands for the cost of drainage. Under this act it is proposed to take from the land owners of Newton county, $513,956; in Lake county, $597,794; in Jasper county, $619,661; in Stark county, $864,278; in Porter county, $580,674; in Laporte county, $1,098,674; in St. Joseph county, $362,034, making a grand total of $4,637,122, which by law becomes a first lien upon 624,872 acres of land in said counties, equal to $7 42 per acre; and all of this proposed to be done under the pretense of draining the land by the Kankakee valley drainage company, an organization under the law, with the following corporators: George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, who does not own one acre of land in these counties; George W. McConnell, of Angola, Indiana, who has no land there; W. D. Wright, of Cincinnati, who owns eighty acres, and eight other persons, seven of whom are residents of Indiana, and profess to own forty acres each, up to 800, and one—Mr. N. D. Howell, of South Charleston, Ohio—who says he owns 3,500 acres; and the entire land owned by these corporators lying in these counties amounts to 8,020 acres. Now, the owners of 8,020 acres, not worth to exceed $40,000, propose to assess $4,687,122 upon 624,872 acres of land owned by citizens of Indiana, many of whom live in counties remote from the district, and owned by non-residents, and to issue $2,000,000 in bonds, bearing interest at 10 per cent, due in twenty years, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, in the city of New York, free from United States government taxes, and secured by first lien on 624,872 acres of land situated in the seven north-western counties of Indiana. This company can not drain the Kankakee without destroying a great natural dam of stone some sixteen miles in extent at Momence, Illinois, eight miles from the Indiana line; and as it is a valuable water power, whose proprietors have a perpetual charter from the State of Illinois and a paid up capital of $1,250,000, it is not likely that the waters of the Kankakee will be reduced one inch by this company. The whole thing is alleged to be a stupendous fraud upon the public. The people of the counties whose land is to be thus taxed and sold are greatly excited, and are holding indignation meetings and resolving to defend their rights to the last extremity. An attorney arrived in Indianapolis on Monday to get out an injunction against the company's disposing of any of the land.

Remarkable Lightning Freaks.

A singular escape from death by lightning is related by the Albany *Evening Journal*, which says that the house of John Randerson, at Shodack Landing, was struck early in the evening while it contained fourteen persons, the electricity passing down the stovepipe, bursting out at each side, and exploding within two feet of Mr. Randerson, thence passing between him and his wife, who was holding her youngest child, throwing her forward some distance. The electricity then struck on each side of a closed door, stripping off the plaster, scattering it over eight children in that room, splitting a three-by-four-inch joist, and plowing up the ground four feet at the extremity, leaving a hole in the ground. The light was extinguished, leaving a strong sulphurous smell and smoke behind. The screams of the family were appalling. Upon a light being procured, Mr. Randerson naturally expected to see some of his family dead, but none of them seemed to be seriously injured. The three eldest daughters, who were in a room above, rushed down, and it was perceived that one of them shook as though under the effects of a strong galvanic shock, trembling from head to foot. Upon Mrs. Randerson taking hold of her, the electricity seemed to pass to the mother, leaving her paralyzed down the left side, from the effects of which she has not yet entirely recovered.

CATHOLIC REFORMATION

The Movement in Germany.

The Struggle with the Ultramontanists.

A writer who has quite recently visited at their houses the leaders of the new reformation in Germany—Professors Doellinger, Huber and Friedrichs—sends a New York journal a long and interesting account of the conversation had with them. Dr. Doellinger is, of course, the chief of the triumvirate and of the movement. Prof. Huber endeavors to give it a direction corresponding to the demands of modern science, while Friedrichs is the worker, the man who writes and compiles, and on whose shoulders falls the chief burden of the active labor. Dr. Doellinger states it to be an erroneous idea that he purposes to force a new sect in the Roman Church. The ultramontanes are endeavoring by all means in their power, by ecclesiastical censures, excommunications and suspensions to drive the opponents of the Vatican decrees to a separation. They are determined, however,—priests and laymen alike—to remain where they are, and to insist upon all their rights as members of the church in which they were born and educated. The conviction of all who are engaged in the movement is that the system of spiritual despotism has gone to its utmost limits; it cannot be carried further than it has been carried by the decrees of the Vatican Council. The Pope is now declared absolute master, commander, lord and governor of every individual born in the Catholic Church. Thus the Catholic Church is involved in a movement against the whole order of modern liberties. It is proposed, therefore, as the only reformation which meets the case, to create a condition in which the civilized nations of the Catholic confession, without prejudicing their membership in the body of the Church Universal, but free from the yoke of unjust dominion, may each have its ecclesiastical system corresponding to its nature and peculiarities and in unison with its civilizatory mission and harmonious working together of clergy and laymen; and the whole Catholic world rejoice in the leadership of a Primate and Episcopate, which by science and active sympathy and participation in a common life has gained the insight and capacity to again procure to the Church and there to maintain her only true and worthy position at the head of the world-culture.

In this way only Dr. Dellinger thinks, can the now-divided Christian communities be united, and in this way only can each national church become a member of the church universal. Mariolatry and the worship of saints the movement also desires and aims to abolish. He does not think very highly of the Pope, who, he says will never be induced formally to annul the late decree, except the present movement in Germany influence him—a very unlikely thing. Pius IX, he said, will never change in his ideas; he will die in the misconception he has lived in so long. When he sees the movement in Germany he will think that Satan has got possession of three-quaters of the world, but that there is still one quarter left to the Virgin Mary, and he will be contented. He sees only two powers—on the one side Satan, to whom are classed all liberal Catholics, and on the other side the Virgin Mary, and she belongs to him.

Professor Friederichs thinks that the movement will continue for many years, and that few, if any, of those engaged in it will live to see the end of it. He admits the difficulty of spreading knowledge of the movement among the masses of the people, but says that for some years past more enlightened opinions have been spreading in the villages, and the people are getting emancipated from their clergy. The movement, he thinks, will prepare the way for a reconciliation with other Christian confessions; especially did he seem to think that the English Church would be won, an opinion also entertained by Professor Dollinger.

Professor Huber states that while the Prussian Government is in some difficulty respecting the matter it will probably take the initiative. The ultramontanes in the Berlin Reichstag have pressed Bismarck forward, and the position which he has taken is very inspiring to them. The personal sympathies of King Ludwig of Bavaria are also said to be with the movement. He complained very strongly of the conduct of the Bavarian Ministry, however, in not compelling the ultramontanes to open at least one of the churches of Munich, wherein the excommunicated clergy could perform their functions. A meeting of the liberals was to be held in Heidelberg in a few days, to consider a plan for future organization, and in September there will be a great meeting in Munich, attended by delegates from all the German lands, from Switzerland and Austria, and measures will be adopted for pushing the movement among the people. Next year the movement is expected to take on fearful dimensions. There is a political struggle in Germany against the ultramontanes.

In Austria everything is in a state of fermentation; in Hungary, too, and in Italy, as soon as the Government is firmly established in Rome, the movement will break out there. In Switzerland there is a most violent struggle of the government against ultramontanism, and strong as is the movement elsewhere, it is strongest and most radical of all in Hungary. A pamphlet representing the views of a large party of Hungarian priests has just been published, in which the following are given as the essential features of the proposed reform: The use of the language of the country in divine service, and a revision of the calendar of saints' days (the saints' days, as a rule, to be kept on Sundays). A total reform of the present ecclesiastical discipline. An improved education for the clergy. Modifications of the monastic rules, or total abolition of monastic orders. The abolition of disciplinary punishment referring simply to dogmatic matters. The introduction of diocesan synods, and the abrogation of the law imposing celibacy on the clergy.

Altogether, the movement seems to be as much in the direction of political freedom and intellectual culture, as in that of emancipating the Church from the dogma and superstition. Its apostles profess to think that Protestantism will not profit by the movement, but the question is whether they will have power to confine the movement within the limits of their purpose and desire. They have probably builded better than they knew.

AN AWAKENING IN WHEELING.

Our Sister City Protests Against Being Switched off by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—New Outlets Proposed.

The people of our neighboring city of Wheeling are thoroughly aroused by the treatment they have received at the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in being thrown off on to a switch, all through trains on the road now going by way of Parkersburg. The charter granted to the railroad company by the Virginia Legislature, on the 6th of March, 1847, expressly stipulates that Wheeling should be the western terminus of the road constructed under its authority. One of the purposes of the charter, as therein expressed, was "to secure to the city of Wheeling the benefits of the western terminus" of the road. To secure these benefits to Wheeling still more clearly, an agreement was entered into between the city and company, whereby, in consideration of the terminus being made there, and all its practical benefits being guaranteed to the city, the city made certain grants of ground and subscriptions of stock. In 1864 some trouble arose between the railroad company and the city, the latter having obtained a preliminary injunction to restrain the company from forming a connection with the Central Ohio Railroad at Benwood. This injunction was carried to the Court of Appeals by the company, and Judge Moncure dissolved it, on the ground that under the charter the company had a right to make branches ten miles long; that this connection did not interfere with Wheeling's right to the terminus, as that remained at Wheeling. On this point Judge Moncure says: "It (the road) terminates at Wheeling, to and from which all through trains run, and where all the depots and other structures suitable to the terminus of such a road have been erected, and where a large force of officers and clerks and mechanics and laborers are constantly employed."

The *Intelligencer* says: "These are the things, it will be seen, which, in the opinion of the court, constitute the terminus of the road. It must be the landing place and starting point of all through trains, and the location of the accessories rendered necessary by the running of these trains. It follows that if through trains do not come to and start from Wheeling, she is not the terminus. To bring those trains no farther than Benwood and to send them eastward from that point, is to take away the terminus from Wheeling; and a removal of the terminus from Wheeling is a plain violation of the company's charter, as well as of their special contract with the city. A railroad company can be restrained by injunction from doing anything in violation of its charter; and it follows that the Baltimore and Ohio Company may be compelled by injunction to start through trains to the east from this city and to bring its Baltimore trains to this city, or to suspend the running of them altogether.

"Meanwhile, however this matter may turn out—whether the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Road shall be restored to this city or not—let us heed the lesson of our present humiliating position, and go earnestly and practically to work to make ourselves independent of this corporation, by building one or more roads that shall afford us outlets and inlets for business in other directions. The freight business of this city is worth half a million dollars a year to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. If that Company cannot afford for that amount of business to afford this city reasonable and decent facilities for carriage and travel, at their own rates, let us see if we cannot establish connections with lines that will."

The people and authorities of Wheeling have always acted very generously toward the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is but a short time since the councils of that city passed an ordinance giving the railroad company the right of way through the city to make connection with the Hempfield road, virtually vacating parts of streets and alleys. It is now proposed by some of the more impetuous of the citizens to repeal this ordinance, but this the *Intelligencer* thinks cannot be legally done, as the only power of revocation reserved in the ordinance is in case the company fails to comply with its requirements. No limit is fixed within which the work of making the connection must begin; and neither in this respect nor in any other has the company incurred the penalty.

Savage Fight with a Panther.

A correspondent at Blackford, W. Va., sends to the Baltimore *Sun* the following account of an adventure which, he says, befell a young man named Alfred Levingston, a resident of Baltimore, in that neighborhood, a few days ago: "On the 30th of July a young man by the name of Aaron Levingston, from Baltimore, accompanied by an old hunter named Loughry, took their rifles and started out to hunt bears, which infest the neighborhood. When about three miles from home they heard terrible screams, which were the cries of a panther, when about to attack. In another moment the beast pounced upon young Levingston from his perch upon the upper limb of a tree, and both fell to the ground. Loughry, when he saw them down, hit the panther with the butt end of his rifle on the head, which knocked him off. Levingston immediately rose, when the beast again attacked him, and Loughry coming to his assistance received a blow, which felled him to the earth, and he remained insensible for the remainder of the conflict. Then there was a horrible conflict between Levingston and the wild beast. They closed together, each seeking the death of the other, Levingston plying him with a bowie-knife, and he trying to tear up his courageous antagonist. Finally, by a tremendous effort, Levingston succeeded in disengaging himself from the clutches of the wild beast, and immediately snatched up his gun and shot the panther through the heart. The panther made a spring a Levingston, and when in mid-air fell dead to the earth. Levingston received but few scratches and contusions. The panther measured nine feet and four inches from the nose to the end of the tail, and was as large a specimen as has been seen in the country for many years."

THE FAIR SEASON.

Times and Places of Holding County Fairs in Ohio.

Below we give a list of fairs in every county in Ohio except fourteen, four of which latter have no agricultural societies:

Allen	Lima	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Athens	Athens	Time not given
Auglaize	Wapakonetta	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Belmont	St. Clairsville	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Brown	Georgetown	Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8
Butler	Hamilton	Time not given
Carroll	Carrollton	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Champaign	Urbana	Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15
Clarke	Springfield	Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8
Clermont	Boston	Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15
Clinton	Wilmington	Sept. 6, 7, 8
Columbiana	New Lisbon	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Coshocton	Coshocton	Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15
Crawford	Bucyrus	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Darke	Greenfield	Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29
Defiance	Defiance	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Erie	Sandusky	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Fairfield	Lancaster	Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14
Fayette	Washington C. H	Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25
Franklin	Columbus	Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8
Fulton	Wanseon	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Geauga	Burton	Sept. 13, 14, 15
Greene	Xenia	Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15
Guernsey	Cambridge	Sept. 20, 21
Hamilton	Cincinnati	Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Hancock	Findlay	Oct. 5, 6, 7
Hardin	Kenton	Sept. 13, 14, 15
Harrison	Cadiz	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Henry	Napoleon	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Highland	Hillsboro	Sept. 4, 5, 6
Hocking	Logan	Oct. 5, 6, 7
Huron	Notwalk	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Jackson	Jackson, C. H	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Jefferson	No organization.	
Knox	Mt. Vernon	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Lake	Painesville	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Licking	Newark	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Logan	Bellefontaine	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Lorain	Elyria	Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22
Lucas	Toledo	Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22
Mahoning	Canfield	Oct. 3, 4, 5
Marion	Marion	Sept. 5, 6, 7
Medina	Medina	Sept. 11, 12, 13
Meigs	Rock Spring	Sept. 13, 14, 15
Mercer	Celina	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Miami	Troy	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7
Monroe	Woodsfield	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Montgomery	Dayton	Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8
Morgan	McConnellsville	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Morrow	Mt. Gilead	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Noble	Sarahsville	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Perry	New Lexington	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Pickaway	Circleville	Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22
Pike	No organization.	
Portage	Ravenna	Sept. 25, 26, 27
Putnam	Ottawa	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Richland	Mansfield	Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22
Ross	Chillicothe	Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13
Sandusky	Fremont	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7
Seneca	Tiffin	Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13
Shelby	Sidney	Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22
Summit	Akron	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Trumbull	Warren	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Tuscarawas	Canal Dover	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Union	Marysville	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Van Wert	Van Wert	Sept. 15, 16
Warren	Lebanon	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Washington	Marietta	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Wayne	Wooster	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Williams	Bryan	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Wood	Tontogany	Oct. 3, 4, 5
Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	Oct. 11, 12, 13

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

The Party in Chester County Utterly Repudiate the Ninth Resolution—The Amendments Political Usurpations and Frauds.

At the Democratic county meeting of Chester, held on Tuesday last, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which he said had been passed in committee without a dissenting voice:

The Democrats of Chester county, in regular county meeting assembled, adhering to their ancient political faith, and declining any "departure" from the well-known and settled principles of the party, do resolve:

First. That we still believe in the capability of the people to govern themselves, and deem all the efforts of the Radical leaders to monarchize the features of our Federal Republic as revolutionary, and calculated to destroy every vestige of that government formed by the patriots of 1776, and which, in our judgment, was the best the world ever saw.

Second. That the gross usurpations of power and total disregard of the rights of the people and the States by the leaders of the Radical party have forced upon the country the great, vital, and all absorbing issue of a centralized despotism or a constitutional republic.

Third. That we condemn the ninth resolution, for which seventy-six delegates in the late State Convention cast their votes, as wrong in principle and unsound in policy, and we repudiate and reject it as a sad departure from the settled convictions and previously expressed sentiments of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Fourth. That we will use freely, now and hereafter, the weapons of a freeman—discussion and the ballot-box—to redeem our Government from the foul pollution of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, smuggled through Northern Legislatures in defiance of public sentiment.

Fifth. That the Northern States, without party distinction, have always repudiated the doctrines of negro suffrage and negro office-holding, whenever they had an opportunity to do so, Ohio, the most Republican of States, leading the column of condemnation.

Sixth. That the two negro amendments to the Constitution of the United States should have been submitted to a vote of the people of each State, and lacking their sovereign ratification are but political usurpations and frauds.

Seventh. That we believe it will be demonstrated hereafter that it is the irreversible conviction of the masses of the people throughout our great Republic that this is a white man's government, formed by white men for white men and their posterity.

COMMENTS OF THE PARTY ORGAN.

[From the West Chester Jeffersonian, Dem.]

We most sincerely and earnestly hope that the proceedings of this meeting may be the means of encouraging all true Democrats everywhere to renewed exertions in assisting in crushing out this "new departure" and its authors. It is undoubtedly the intention of the Harrisburg traitors and their aiders and abettors to introduce a similar resolution or resolutions into the platform of 1872, for the purpose of fulfilling their contract and defeating the Presidential ticket of the Democratic party. So let every county meeting that may hereafter be held speak out boldly and plainly as Chester has done, and "repudiate and reject" both the ninth resolution and those who engineered it through the convention. Stand by the old flag of Democracy that was first planted by Jefferson, and we may yet restore our institutions to their pristine character and vigor.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

The Postoffice Utilized by a Would-be Murderer.

Last week one Henry J. Farquar left at the post office, in Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, a small box addressed to S. B. Daniel, with the following caution, "to be handled with great care, in order that the contents, consisting of seeds and curiosities, will not be disarranged." The box was called for by Mr. Daniel, and the postmaster cautioned him to be careful in opening it, as it might be an infernal machine or contain a torpedo. The box was very strongly made, the parts being all fastened with nails excepting a part of the top, which was designed to be the opening place. Acting on the suggestion of the postmaster, Mr. Daniel cautiously inserted a table-knife beneath the lid to cut the paper pasted around it; he then pried off the lid with a spade, when, lo! a single barreled pistol, loaded to the very muzzle with leaden seeds, confronted him. The pistol was cocked, a waterproof cap on the nipple and a cord fastened on the trigger ready to send the messenger of death on its mission. Somehow, in opening the box, the cord was cut without firing the pistol. A small rod ran from one end to the other, on which the pistol was fastened, the handle or stock resting on the bottom of the box and the muzzle pointing toward that part of the lid which it was designed should be raised. Had not Mr. Daniel cautiously opened the box, no doubt the pistol would have been discharged and accomplished the purpose of its inventor. The man Farquar was promptly arrested and consigned to prison for trial.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

A Husband Rendered Desperate.

An outraged husband at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social appurtenances pertaining thereto are recognized, denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne *Leader*, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic history. His wife was summoned and empanneled as a juror in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home, as there were several small children there requiring her attention—the smallest, in fact, being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The Judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send the infant to the mother. This was also refused, on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in a jury room, and there is no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law.

The desperate husband then attempted to induce the court to send all the jurors to his house for the night; but the effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment he would have to take the place of the cook. The husband went home. How he got through the night is not told; but when he learned the next day that the trial was likely to last a week, he straightaway proceeded to employ the best looking housekeeper and cook in the county. At last accounts his wife was still on the jury.

The Alabama Arbitrators.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The appointment of Mr. Adams and of Sir Alexander Cockburn, on the part of this country and of England, as members of the Geneva commission, practically throws the responsibility of all the decisions on the three other members, who are still to be named by the governments of Switzerland, Italy and Brazil. Mr. Adams, of course, represents the utmost claim of the United States, as he maintained it for years at the English court; while Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who, though he does not, perhaps, like Earl Russell, insolently deny that we have any claim at all, is understood to come very near taking that position, will naturally do all he can to keep down the amount to be paid by England for the ravages of the Alabama, the Shenandoah and their companions. The consequence will be no agreement between these two commissioners, and this will be likely to assist materially in the decision of the individual cases as they come before the tribunal. The representatives of the two great powers will be attorneys more than umpires, and the impression which they produce on the minds of their colleagues will be very largely the measure of the strength or weakness of each claimant's case in the minds of the three jurymen who are to decide it.

First of all, however, will come the decision in regard to each vessel that destroyed the property of our people, and upon this will turn the verdict in many individual claims. If the Geneva Commissioners refuse to hold England responsible, as we do, for the acts of the Florida, the Georgia, and some part of the cruise of the Shenandoah, (as the English Attorney will probably ask), a large part of the American claimants will at once be ruled out of Court; if, on the other hand, Mr. Adams and Mr. Bancroft Davis can persuade the majority at Geneva to admit the responsibility of England for all the vessels, then comes the question with regard to each individual claimant. Hence the importance of the appointments soon to be made by Switzerland, Italy and Brazil, which we trust may be made as much in our interest as in that of England; and hence, too, the inadequacy of Mr. Bancroft Davis as our Attorney, in view of the fact that he is to be met by Sir Roundell Palmer, a man of eminent ability, of spotless character, and of European reputation. These qualities are found in our Commissioner, Mr. Adams, but they do not exist in Mr. Davis.

An old ax-helve maker at Akron, going by the name of James Durand Morton, has created quite an excitement there by asserting that he knows how to make a preparation that will by chemical action destroy iron and steel. He is a heavy drinker and opium-eater, and with his great secret in his breast, is quite a hero in that goodly town.

OBITUARY.

HON. JAMES R. KELLEY.

Hon. James R. Kelley, junior editor of the Washington *Reporter*, died on the 9th instant. Mr. Kelley was born in Ireland about the year 1839; came with his parents in his childhood to the United States, where they found an abiding place in Washington county. When the war broke out Mr. Kelley, who was then a student at an Ohio college, entered an Ohio regiment, and served in it until he was wounded in a duel of pickets near Corinth, and was discharged for disability. Returning to his home, he was adopted by the Republicans of his county, in 1863, as one of their candidates for Assembly, and their ticket was completely triumphant. He was re-elected in 1864 and 1865 from the district composed of Washington and Beaver, and was unanimously elected Speaker by the House of Representatives of 1866. Retiring from the Legislature in that year he purchased the half of the Washington *Reporter*, and has remained in the chair editorial ever since, participating actively in the politics of the county and of the State. He was a delegate to the State Conventions of 1869 and 1871, and was the temporary presiding officer of the latter body. His disease was typhoid pneumonia, which ran its course to a fatal termination in three weeks from the first attack. His demise will be sad and sudden news to the many friends who parted from him in full health at Harrisburg on the 17th of May. He was a fine writer, thoroughly read up in the history, literature and poetry of the day, a fluent and sometimes eloquent speaker, and a capable and honest legislator—earnest and faithful in his attachments, bitter in his animosities, and almost too generous and impulsive for his own interest. Naturally he had with many friends, some enemies, but they were few. The writer served with him as his colleague during two sessions of the Legislature, and found none in its halls more upright, honorable or trustworthy. May the earth lie lightly upon his head.—*Beaver Radical.*

THE BALTIMORE POISONING.

One Suspicion Cleared Away.

Prof. W. E. A. Aiken has addressed to the District Attorney of Baltimore a note, in which he says: "After completing a careful analysis of the various matters brought over from Norristown, the fact has been established that they do not contain any of those poisonous compounds one might reasonably have expected to be present. The same fact has also been established in relation to the brandy you handed me some time since, and consequently none of these substances can supply any evidence against any suspected party."

The *American* says: The above communication refers to the stomach and liver of Henry Wharton and a bottle of brandy sent by Mrs. Wharton to a lady in this city. Thus the charge against Mrs. Wharton of poisoning her own son falls to the ground for want of evidence. This intelligence will doubtless be a matter of congratulation to the friends of the accused, but it dashes the hopes of at least one New York Insurance Company, who had cherished the expectation of being able to recover $10,000 paid to Mrs. Wharton at the time of her son's death. Whether there will be an investigation of the charges against Mrs. Wharton of poisoning Mr. Edward Wharton and his daughter remains to be seen. In justice to the accused the bodies should certainly be examined. The result of the analysis of the remains of her son will have a telling effect upon the sentiment of the community, though as a matter of evidence it is only negative in its character. All traces of vegetable poisons would have long since disappeared, and a chemical analysis at this late day can only show that no appreciable amount of metallic poison remains in the body.

A NEAT JOB.

Arrest of Nathaniel McKay in New York for Playing Fast and Loose with his Alabama Friends, and all the time for Himself.

Considerable excitement prevails in railroad circles in New York over the arrest of one Nathaniel McKay, for attempting, as alleged, to bribe the Governor of Alabama to subserve the interests of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad at the expense of the State and other creditors. The arrest was made at the instance of the Secretary of the Railroad Company, who made affidavit to the effect that he gave McKay notes, bonds, stocks and cash to the amount of $200,000, with which he was to bribe the Governor. McKay denies this, stating that the notes, bonds, &c., were given him for personal service in securing from the Governor a certain letter, wherein the Governor assures the company that it was not his intention to seize the road in default of payment of interest on bonds. Whatever the nature of this letter may have been or the circumstances under which it was written, the Governor exercised the power given him by the law, and seized the railroad for non-fulfilment of obligations. Shortly following this action came the prosecution of McKay, who has been held to answer in the sum of $20,000.

A WONDERFUL QUARRY.

An Inexhaustible Mine of Wealth—The Architectural and Artistic Value of Tripoli.

A remarkable quarry of tripoli has recently been discovered near Dayton, Missouri, and is now in the hands of a wealthy and energetic corporation, who have begun to develop its unsuspected and almost invaluable qualities. It was at first supposed that it would merely be used as a superior quality of bath brick. Experience, however, has proved that it has no equal for cleaning engines, and the company has already received certificates from engineers and superintendents of the Pennsylvania Central, Union Pacific, and other railroads to that effect, and this alone would create an enormous demand. It also proves superior to the common flower of emery for use in polishing metals, and its qualities are very superior as a pumice. Its superiority over French chalk for billiard cues has also been demonstrated. It is light and porous, of a pure white, varied with thin veins of protoxide of iron, and so presents a most beautiful appearance in urns and statuary. It can be turned easily on a lathe. Its absorbent qualities will render it very superior for flower urns. The quarry, which is about two miles and one-half south from Dayton, is supposed to underlie a tract of forty acres with a depth of twenty-five feet. Thus it will be seen that the supply is inexhaustible. Operations upon an extensive scale are to be commenced soon.

A Bit of Genuine Romance.

A most remarkable reunion between two long separated brothers occurred in St. Louis the other day. The wife of a young gentleman in good standing in society, walking out with her little daughter in the Park, was surprised at hearing the child exclaim, in joyful ecstacy:—"Oh, papa! mamma, here's papa!" and at the same time going as fast as her little feet would carry her towards a gentleman seated on the grass under the shade of the statue of Benton. With his back toward the lady, he did resemble her husband very much, and she was really greatly pleased to find him seated there, apparently so much interested in a morning paper. Imagine her surprise when, upon addressing him, she found that the gentleman was an entire stranger to her. Abashed, completely confused, she vainly endeavored to find words for an apology, but her speech utterly failed her. The gentleman, however, gallantly came to the rescue, and assured her that no harm had been done. While this little episode was transpiring, a friend of the husband, meeting him in his place of business casually remarked that he met his wife as he passed through the park. The merchant, just the least bit tinctured with jealousy, thought he could spare time to run up there, surprise his wife and run back again. He drove to the park, leaped from his carriage and hurried on through the avenues in search of his dear ones. Discovering his wife sitting in company with a perfect stranger, who was familiarly caressing and chatting with his child, with a cry of rage and despair he sprang upon the supposed invader of his family peace, seized him by the throat, and presented a revolver at his breast. The wife, innocent of any wrong, retained wonderfully her presence of mind, and begged, plead and implored him to await an explanation. Upon the stranger giving his name the merchant started nervously, and instantly asked his father's Christian name, which, being also furnished, he became greatly excited, and inquired the name of his mother. Upon the announcement of her name the husband fell with a cry of joy upon the neck of the stranger, crying, "Brother, brother!" It was indeed his long lost brother, whom he had been separated from since childhood. In boyhood they had lived in an Eastern home, and one, seized with the spirit of adventure, went to the Pacific coast, failed to write home, and became as it were dead to the family. The other brother came West several years after and settled in St. Louis, where the first brother wandered after a somewhat eventful experience, and the recognition took place.

Spiritualistic Phenomena.

[English Correspondence New York Times.]

The English papers are a little bothered just now with spiritualistic phenomena. Mr. Crookes, F. R. S., and editor, I believe, of a scientific journal, has been testing Mr. Home by rigidly scientific methods. He prepared, at his own house, a balance constructed in such a way as to show the smallest amount of the force called spiritual. In the presence of Mr. Home the balance showed the action of an invisible force, which Mr. Crookes has named psychic, registered from two and a half to fourteen pounds. Mr. Crookes also prepared a wire cage, in which was placed an accordeon, in such a manner that Mr. Home could with one hand hold the bellows-end of the instrument, but no one could touch the keys. "Psychic force," however, was equal to the occasion, and played the Fellow of the Royal Society several favorite tunes, and even after Mr. Home took his hand away and placed it in plain sight upon the table, the instrument was seen by Mr. Crookes and his scientific friends to go on playing in the wire cage, with no visible hand in contact. The *Spectator* is very wise about it. It is only to be ascertained whether the tunes played were known to Mr. Home or any person present; because, if a man only knows "God Save the Queen" or "Yankee Doodle," his psychic force can play them on an accordeon, in a wire cage or locked up in a cupboard. Lord Lindsay, whom I mentioned some months ago as having witnessed some remarkable "psychic" operations with Lord Adare and others, has written an account of Mr. Home being carried out of a window seventy feet from the ground, and brought in at another. Lord Lindsay, a fine specimen of a hard-headed Scotch nobleman, says he saw Home plainly carried by some invisible force through the air in a horizontal position. The skeptics call this ridiculous; but as Mr. Crookes has demonstrated that psychic force is equal to fourteen pounds, why not to 140? Mr. Crookes is preparing a paper on the subject for the next meeting of the Royal Society, and Mr. Home is to be married to another titled Russian lady, to the great disgust of some of his monogamic friends, who think no Spiritualist should have more than one wife for time or eternity.

War Horrors in Paris.

A correspondent writes: Crows are in the square St. Jacques la Boucherie, trying to root up the corpses which lie thickly buried there. There were so many corpses in the casemates of the fortifications, there was no thought of burying them. Tar and turpentine were poured over them and fire applied: after they were consumed the casemates were walled up. Hundreds of bodies have been found in the sewers and catacombs, gnawed by rats until all human semblance was lost. They lost their way, or stuck in the mud or lay down, too feeble from fatigue and starvation to go farther. The police have been searching for all these places; engineers pioneered them; laborers with rosin torches lighted the path. The Seine, too, has been giving up dead bodies. Paris has been one great shambles—human blood has flowed like water. In one week at least 14,000 men, women and children were cut down. One day forty vehicles ladened with corpses went by my window. The vehicles were omnibuses, in which the corpses were piled to the roof, their arms dangling out of the windows, furniture vans, wagons of all descriptions. Within a hundred feet of where I am writing a trench was dug some days since; in it I saw one morning, at 4 o'clock, 150 or 200 corpses thrown. Fifty feet in front of me I saw, between September and February, 1,500 or 2,000 corpses; every morning, twelve, fifteen, twenty, sometimes more corpses, the bodies of wounded soldiers who had died during the night, would, wrapped in a blood-dabbled sheet, be borne to Val de Grace.

Explanations of General Pleasanton.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* interviewed General Pleasanton on Saturday, with reference to his supersedure as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. General Pleasanton states that he is glad to be out of the office, and would have voluntarily resigned long ago could he have done so with credit to himself. He claims, however, that he was not fairly treated. He wanted a test of the question whether he was subordinate under the law to the Secretary of the Treasury or not. He holds that a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should not, under the law, be subject to revision by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he desired that question tested before the Attorney General. Neither the President, who had the right, nor the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it was, would, however, submit the proposition to the Attorney General. Hence, he claims, he couldn't resign until he had exhausted all possible means of vindicating himself. He is fully convinced of the justice of his order reversing the rule taxing borrowed capital, remarking to the correspondent that if it were taxable the assessors would frequently tax the same money in a broker's hands five times a day, while it would have previously paid tax in the owner's hands. The brokers are making returns and will pay under protest. In regard to the trouble between Secretary Boutwell and himself, relative to the adoption of patent fibre paper for making stamps, he said that the paper chosen by the Secretary was an utter failure. It was too thick, and not adapted to the making of stamps. The engraving surface was not good, and a collector could not write on it. When he tried to write his name on the stamp as he is directed by law the ink would spread, and the pen would catch in the jute fibre and either smear or spatter the ink in every direction. Neither was it a protection against counterfeiting. Moreover, aside from other disadvantages, it is almost impossible to detect the fibre after the stamp has been pasted on and smeared over with varnish, as the regulations require.

Several better kinds, he says, were offered at lower rates, but Mr. Boutwell determined to let that man furnish all note and stamp paper for the Department, regardless of the interests of the Government. Mr. Sherman's committee will, he thinks, at their November meeting consider all questions relating to the Internal Revenue laws first, determine what taxes are to be reduced, and what amendments are necessary to give a more judicious system of laws for taxes that will remain.

A Wonderful Dog.

The Marshfield (Mo.) *Citizen* gives an instance of a remarkable exhibition of intelligence by a member of the canine population of that town. Frank, the dog to which the display of good sense is attributed will be remembered as having visited this place with L. S. Campbell, formerly of the firm of Abbott & Campbell. The dog had been decoyed to Springfield by some teamsters, and was then taken to Mrs. Walton's boarding house, and chained. We will let the *Citizen* tell the rest:

"Mr. Abbott, hearing of the whereabouts of his missing dog, sent word immediately to Springfield to release him, which was accordingly done. Frank at once made straight for the depot, and patiently remained there until train time. This fact was particularly noticed by the railroad employes of that place. After waiting there for several hours, two trains came thundering along, one bound east, the other west. Frank's tail now gave evidence of unbounded joy, and without going through with the usual ceremony at the ticket office, jumped aboard the eastern-bound train, determined to 'dead head' it if possible. Upon arriving at Marshfield, without making any inquiries as to what place it was, bounded off the train, and made his way home, seemingly the happiest dog alive. What makes it remarkable is the fact that he came alone, and was the only passenger that got off the train at this point, and that he should get on the right train at Springfield, even when the western-bound train started a few minutes before the eastern. We hear his master intends to appoint him as his traveling agent. He is now being trained for that purpose."

Bull and Bear Fight at Virginia City.

The sort of "amusements" they have out in Virginia City, Nevada, may be judged of by the following announcement in one of the local papers: "To-night the much-talked of bull and bear fight will take place at Piper's Opera House. The bull, a very fierce-looking beast, has been brought in from Walker river. He is of the Spanish persuasion, white in color, five years old, and weighs between 900 and 1,000 pounds. His horns stand forward, and are very sharp. In order to get him to this city, it was found necessary to drive a small herd with him. One of this herd was the savage cow that was shot in Main street, Gold Hill, day before yesterday, after she had gored a boy, and put to flight all that ventured within a block of her. So it seems the bull belongs to a fighting family. Yesterday the carpenters were at work boarding up the stage for the battle. The whole of the stage is comprised in the arena, and being firmly planked overhead and on the sides, with a front of round iron bars an inch in diameter, the whole presents the appearance of a huge cage—which, in fact, it now is. The front of the cage containing the bear is built into the arena on one side, and the stall of the bull on the other. The whole den is made strong enough to hold a pair of fighting elephants, but to guard still further against accident, two men armed with Henry rifles will be stationed in front, to shoot either of the animals should one or the other appear likely to escape from the arena."

The Thinnest Sheet Iron Ever Rolled.

It is stated that the mill manager at Hallam's celebrated works in Swansea, Wales, has succeeded in making a sheet of iron of the finest appearance and thinnest that has ever yet been seen by mortal eye. The iron from which this sheet was rolled was made on the premises. It was worked in a finery with charcoal and the usual blast; afterward taken to the hammer to be formed into a regular flat bottom; from thence conveyed to the balling furnace, and when sufficiently heated taken to the rolls, lengthened and cut by shears into proper lengths, piled up and transferred to the balling furnace again; when heated it was passed through the rolls, back again to the balling furnace, and when duly brought to the proper pitch, taken to the rolls and made into a thorough good bar. Such is the history in connection with the forge department. It was then taken to the mills and rolled till it was supposed to be thinner than twenty-three grains, afterwards passed through the cold rolls to give it the necessary polish, and now it stands on record as the thinnest sheet of iron ever rolled. It is ten by five and one-half inches, or fifty-five inches in surface, and weighs but twenty grains, which being brought to the standard of eight by five and one-half inches—or forty-four square inches—is but sixteen grains, or thirty per cent. less than any previous effort, and require at least four thousand and one hundred to make one inch in thickness.

German Petroleum.

Accounts from various districts in Germany show that the petroleum resources of that country are in steady progress of development. With regard to the well known deposits in different localities in Hanover, it is stated that the borings in the neighborhood of Heide had for their principal object the determination of the extent of a remarkable layer of chalk occurring at the depth of about one hundred and twenty feet, and saturated with petroleum. In former years this chalk had been investigated to a depth of nearly four hundred feet; the first one hundred and fifty feet were found to be extremely rich in petroleum, and the rest yielded various amounts. The inefficiency of the aparatus employed did not enable the engineer to penetrate any deeper, but at four hundred feet almost pure petroleum was met. The projectors now intend to start a company with sufficient capital for the thorough prosecution of this important enterprise, and the most valuable results are anticipated. The bore is to be of the diameter of sixteen and three-fourths inches, and to go down to a depth of one thousand feet. The petroleum chalk, which it is intended to mine by means of a shaft, will be worked into a cement after extracting from it all the oil.

The Western Spirit League.

A recent meeting of this League was held in Cincinnati on the 16th. One of the difficulties to arrange was that of capacity. It seems that members of the association have been limited to two-fifths of the capacity of their distilleries, and some large producers sought to evade this rule by purchasing small distilleries at small outlay, and adding the capacity of these small houses to their mammoth manufactories. This plan of avoiding the rule which was intended to be uniform and fair on all, was negatived by a very decided vote by the association. The recent decline in whisky was, probably, the work of the association, to show outsiders the power which can be wielded by it on occasion, and induce them to join their fortunes with the League. It has had the effect of ringing a number of them in; and it is thought that by the 12th of September—to which time the meeting stands adjourned—all will have been gathered into the spirit fold. It seems that the association has passed the "dead point of danger," and is believed to be stronger to-day than ever. The idea that the big fish in the association are planning to eat the little fish is being abandoned, or at least modified. In the meantime, under the inspiration of the recent meeting (it is asserted) the price of highwines has gone up one cent, and is firm, with a buoyant tendency.

The Unpopularity of Queen Victoria.

[From the London Times, August 4.]

Wise men look at facts more than at arguments, and as a fact there can be no question how much of the power and even life of the monarchy resides in its personal and direct influences. Lord Derby says institutions to be defended in these days must carry their justification on their face. If so, no institution ought to be so easy to defend as monarchy, for it carries its justification on its face whenever it shows its face to its subjects. There is no justification so evident and so strong as that of the heart, and this is the strength which the personal influence of monarchy may add to all the institutions and acts with which it is identified. But, if this is to be a reality, the personality of the Crown must be visible and sensible. A sovereign who is never or rarely seen is an institution and not a person. It is not merely what the Queen does that renders her important; it is that what would have to be done in any case is done by the Queen. If she ceases to do it, there is so far an abeyance of the most essential features of a monarchial system. The abeyance may be endured for a time without harm; but every year of its continuance weakens the sentiments it condemns to disuse, and we trust that advice which is offered from the most loyal motives will be received without offense.

Tunnel Through the Sierra Nevada.

Negotiations are said to be going on with every prospect of success, for the increase in the size of the proposed tunnel through the Sierra Nevada to such an extent as to admit of the passage of the Pacific Railroad and the Lake Tahoe canal, the one above the other. The saving in distance by running the track through the tunnel instead of over the mountain would be seven miles; the saving in altitude 1,000 feet; and almost the entire line of snow sheds now required to be kept up at an immense amount of outlay would be rendered unnecessary. The saving in the running ascent, going from the westward, would be over 12½ per cent., and coming from the eastward 20 per cent., and a very great saving in fuel; and the wear and tear of locomotives and rolling stock annually would be effected thereby, to say nothing of the saving in time and increased safety.

Pennsylvania.

[From the New York Sun.]

Two months ago no future event was more probable than the success of the Democratic party in the election of October in Pennsylvania. That prospect has now been changed, and the Republicans are likely to carry the State by a sufficient if not a large majority. * * * The question has been settled in Pennsylvania by the riot of July 12 in New York city and the circumstances which preceded and attended that event. These things have excited a feeling among the people of the State which no party organization can withstand. The conduct of the Tammany managers in this city on that memorable occasion has lost Pennsylvania to the Democracy.

The Ashland *Times* has the following: Last Tuesday 'Squire McCluskey was called upon to unite in the holy bonds a young couple, the sum of their ages amounting to 142 years. Mr. Samuel Taylor of Mifflin township, a one armed veteran of the war of 1812, whose heart never quailed when in the midst of danger upon the bloody field of strife, and who, while passing through the vicissitudes of eighty-one years, had never before yielded to the overwhelming influence of a woman's love. But finally, after having held out so long, he succumbed to the pleasing address and bewitching smiles of Mrs. Jane Budd, a widow of sixty-one, residing in Petersburg.

STATE NEWS.

A large swarm of bees occupy the steeple of the German Lutheran Church in Lancaster.

A Baptist Church is to be built in Sharpsville, Mercer county.

There is a young lady at Tobyhanna, aged nine years, who weighs 113 pounds.

Gen. Meade paid a visit to Brookville last week, to see his son, engaged in that vicinity with a party of surveyors.

J. W. Wood has sold the Easton *Free Press* establishment to Messrs. Dewes & Green, for $12,000.

Charles Schneller, for twenty years a letter carrier at Bethlehem, has resigned. He evidently believes in the principle of rotation in office.

Altoona is to be supplied with pure water brought from "Kittanning Point," in iron pipes, at a cost of $150,000.

Pheasants can be shot from the 1st of August to the 20th of December; squirrels and rabbits from the 1st of August to the 1st of January.

Isaac N. Carpenter, a prominent citizen of Easton, is dead.

The new rolling mill at Kittanning went into operation on Tuesday. According to the *Free Press* this is one of the best mills in that part of the State.

Three new beds of iron ore have recently been discovered in the vicinity of Foglesville, Lehigh county, which are said to be better than any yet found in that section.

North Philadelphia will soon have another sprightly weekly.

The shade and fruit trees in Reading are being ruined by the sac-worm.

The surviving members of the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their second annual reunion at Meadville, on the 12th of September. These regiments were exclusively from Northwestern Pennsylvania, being composed entirely of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren county men.

The latest excitement in Pike county is the reported discovery of silver at the stone quarry of Franklin Hess, near Lackawaxen.

Mrs. McConnell, of Slipperyrock township, Butler county, jumped into a well and was drowned. She had a fit of insanity at the time.

It is a pity to spoil so good a story; but the Warren county papers deny the statement that Mrs. Betsy Hudson, of that county, aged sixty-five, gave birth to a healthy child. Perhaps it is in some other county that Mrs. H. resides.

Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from all official duty for the present, on account of ill health.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says that there has been great activity among coal land lessors in that section for a month past, as a result of which a great amount of the most valuable mineral land both southeast and southwest of Mercer has been secured for future speculation.

Hon. Benjamin Champneys, an eminent attorney and distinguished politician of Lancaster city, is dead. He was a member of the State Senate for two terms, Attorney General under Shunk, and President Judge of the Lancaster judicial district.

Copperhead snakes are now dignified with the title of "snakes of the new departure species." Rough on the snakes.

A sheet of paper with the following note, written in a plain hand, was taken from under the roof of the West-ward bell school house, in Mount Joy, Lancaster county, when it was struck by lightning several weeks ago:

Richland and Mt. Joy Academy, } Mt. Joy, May 28, 1825.
Okey Hendrickson Schoolman this Bilding was erectted in 1825 Okey Hendrickson david Martain Danial Maurer Jacob Stoller and Henry Earbart ware trustees and Danial Livermore was treasner But the money for the bilding was Cheafley Raised by Okey Hendrickson.

The wife of Mr. Zachariah Otto, residing in Butler county, a few miles east of Rochester, has presented her husband with twelve children at six births. The first birth brought one, the second three, and at each subsequent birth he was made happy with two.

Bishop Simpson, although yet in delicate health, intends to be present at the session of the Erie Conference, commencing August 30th.

Rev. William Mendsen, the oldest Lutheran minister in the State of Pennsylvania, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel Kleckner, Esq., of Kleckneville, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the age of ninety-one years, seven months and some days. He was ordained in 1810, and preached uninterruptedly for a period of more than half a century, and only a few years ago abandoned the pulpit.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* writes from Landisville that in the fall of 1855, Mr. David Nissly, of Chiques, who was plowing in a field of Mr. Jacob Sherer, in that neighborhood, while in the act of replacing his watch in his pocket, it slipped and fell into a furrow and was plowed over. Diligent search was made, but it could not be found. Time passed, and the circumstance was forgotten until a few days ago, when Mr. Sherer, in harrowing the same field, turned up the identical watch. It of course had run down, but otherwise was as bright and in as good condition as when lost sixteen years ago.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says a gift of three hundred thousand dollars has been made to the projected Presbyterian hospital at West Philadelphia, by a gentleman well known in financial circles, who is not desirous that his generosity should be made public. Truly this is a magnificent donation, and the modesty of the donor in concealing his name from the public is as much to be admired as his generosity.

On Saturday, 5th instant, Mr. John Burgoon shot an old female bear in Bell township, Clearfield county. The bear measured seven feet in length, and was minus one paw, which was probably lost in a trap. She had two young cubs with her when first seen, but they escaped.

The Masonic fraternity of Mauch Chunck have subscribed $5,000 towards the erection of the proposed Home for the Indigent and Homeless Masons. The fund is to be $250,000.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: There is a good deal of sneering at the idea of disappointment in love killing anybody, but such an occurrence happened in our immediate vicinity not a week ago. A young lady was engaged to a young man who, giving ear to slander, abruptly broke off the engagement, and married another. From that time, though she had previously been a strong, healthy girl, she declined rapidly, and on Saturday last she was buried—a victim of crushed hopes.

The Pottstown (Montgomery) *Ledger* relates a singular case of the death of a boy twelve years of age, named Charles Hartranft, a son of Wm. Hartranft, of Pine Iron Works. The boy had been going without his shoes for some time, and when he put them on again, on the 14th of July, he said they pinched him, and then complained of a severe pain in one of his great toes. On examination nothing except a small blister could be seen to cause the pain, but it was thought best to poultice it, which was done for days, when it broke open in three places. This, however, did not bring relief; in fact his suffering increased, and his foot and leg commenced swelling, extending finally to the body. Three physicians were called in, but nothing could be done to check his disease or save the lad's life. He lingered in great agony until Tuesday, when death intervened.

Mrs. Susan Brooks, of Meadville, died in that city on Friday evening last. Mrs. Brooks was among the first settlers of that place, having resided there since 1804. She was eighty-six years of age, and among her descendants are some of the most prominent citizens of Meadville.

Information is wanted of Henry Lau, eighteen years of age, who left his house in Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, on the 26th of July, and has not since been heard from. Address his father, Jesse Lau, Shepherdstown, Cumberland county.

Mrs. Harriet Adamson, of Morgan township, Greene county, died very suddenly on the 5th inst

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. Richard Williams, member of the last Legislature from Luzerne county, is being pressed for renomination by his friends. The Scranton *Republican* indorses him as a good man for the place.

Says the Erie *Dispatch*: The Sunbury *American* of last week contained an article naming Hon. John B. Packer, member of Congress from the counties of Dauphin and Northumberland, as a successor to Governor Geary. Mr. Packer's wife is a niece of Senator Cameron, and, in the event of his appearance as a candidate for Governor, he would probably find Mr. Cameron's great influence at his back. With such support, the "nephew of his uncle" would get on swimmingly in a nominating convention.

The Republicans of Mifflin made the following nominations on Monday last: President Judge, S. S. Wood; Associate Judges, Augustus Troxell, Joseph Zeigler; Assembly, Samuel Haffly, subject to district conference; Treasurer, Jesse Wendenhall; District Attorney, Horace Culbertson; Prothonotary, Wm. H. Bratton; Register and Recorder, Wm. Suttle; Commissioner, Henry Garvey; Poor Director, Joseph Morrison; Auditor, W. C. Nelson.

The Democrats of Beaver county hold their primary meetings to-day, and their county convention on Monday. The *Radical* says the ticket set up by the ring is as follows: Assembly, W. B. Dunlap; Treasurer, Charles B. Hurst; Commissioner, Jesse Carothers; Judge, John White; Poor House Director, Nicholas Todd; District Attorney, J. H. McCreery.

The Republicans of Susquehanna county held their annual convention on Monday, at which L. F. Fitch, of Montrose, was nominated for the State Senate, and E. B. Beardslee, of Little Meadows, was nominated for Assembly.

The Scranton *Republican* urges the Republican committee of Luzerne county to call the nominating convention at an early day.

The Perry county Republican Convention meets on Monday next; that of Cambria county on Thursday.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: A private letter to a personal friend from a prominent Republican in Harrisburg, states that advices just received warrant the belief that Hon. Winthrop Ketchum has abandoned any intention he may have cherished to seek the Republican nomination for Governor. With Mr. K. withdrawn, we shall probably have Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Hon. Francis Jordan, Hon. John B. Packer and Senator Harry White in the field battling for the nomination.

The Republican conventions of the counties of Bedford and Fulton having instructed in favor of Hon. S. P. Wishart, as their candidate for the Legislature, the conferees have declared him the nominee without the formality of a meeting and ballot.

It took the Democratic judicial conferees from Bedford, Somerset, Franklin and Fulton counties four days to decide between Sharpe and Baer for President Judge, but the latter was finally selected as the candidate.

The Republican County Convention of Cumberland county met at Carlisle on Monday last and nominated the following ticket: President Judge, Hon. Lemuel Todd; Associate Judges, William McLean, Samuel Eberley; State Senator, J. M. Weakley; Assembly, Jacob Bomberger; District Attorney, William F. Sadler; Treasurer, William D. Stewart; Commissioner, J. C. Sample; Surveyor, John K. Seifert; Director, Henry Fapp; Auditor, W. O. Banks. The Convention indorsed the platform of the Republican State Convention, the administrations of President Grant and Governor Geary, charged the Democratic party of the State with extravagance and an abandonment of principles, and pledged the Republican party of the county "to a determined effort to enforce a more economical and honest administration of county affairs, and to reduce largely the emoluments and salaries of many of the overpaid officials of the court house ring."

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HUNTINGDON, PA, August 19, 1871.

You and the numerous readers of the COMMERCIAL will be glad to learn that the Republican party of Huntingdon county is united again. The ticket nominated on the 15th instant meets the hearty and decided approval of the whole party, and will be elected by an old-fashioned Huntingdon county Republican majority. Lieut. Lane, the nominee for the Legislature, was a soldier in the late war, is an honest man, and will do credit to the county and the party when elected; Amon Houck, the nominee for Sheriff, lost his right arm in battle, and will sweep the field; Alfred Kenyon, the nominee for Treasurer, is also a wounded soldier, and the other members of the ticket are all good and true.

After the adjournment of the County Convention on Tuesday evening, the Republicans met in mass at the Court House in Huntingdon to ratify the nominations, and to hear their distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John Scott. The evening was intensely hot, but the Court House and the grounds in front were packed with the multitude of eager listeners, to whom Mr. Scott spoke for nearly two hours and a half. The speech was one of great power and eloquence, and in the latter part of it, when he referred to scenes and facts which came under his own observation in his late trip to South Carolina, investigating the outrages committed by the Ku-Klux, his vast audience were sometimes melted into tears, and again roused to almost madness.

When the weather gets cooler, I hope the citizens of your city will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Scott.
HUNTINGDON.

The workingmen of Schuylkill county, disgusted with Democratic rule, are moving to emancipate themselves from its shackles. A meeting was held at St. Clair on Thursday, at which the policy of nominating a ticket was discussed, and finally referred, with the duty of framing a platform, to a committee of fifteen, which will meet in Pottsville to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., August 19, 1871.

Hon. Thaddeus Banks, of Hollidaysburg, was this day unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for President Judge of this (the Twenty-fourth) judicial district.

A county convention of reformers, embracing delegates from all parties, mainly from the Democratic party, wearied with the extravagance and corruption of the Democratic ring that has ruled York county for many years past, was held in the borough of York on Tuesday last. Reformatory resolutions were passed, and the following ticket nominated: Associate Judge—John Williams (Dem). Assembly—William J. McCurdy (Dem)., Henry R. Moser (Rep). Treasurer—George Broadbeck (Dem). Sheriff—Jacob Spangler (Dem). District Attorney—C. B. Wallace (Rep). Commissioner—Robert Gemmill (Dem), Commissioners' Clerk—Wm. B. Young (Rep). Auditor—Charles Frey (Rep). Director—John S. Croll (Rep). It remains to be seen what effect this combination will have upon the Democratic majority of the county—whether it will reduce it materially or overcome it altogether. The regular Republican County Convention will meet at York to-morrow, and will probably adopt the above ticket.

In Clarion county the Republican primaries will be held on Saturday, September 2, and the nominating convention on Monday, 4th.

The York county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: President Judge, Robert J. Fisher; Senator, Hiestand Glatz; Associate Judge, John Moore; Assembly, Lemuel Ross, Frank McGee; Treasurer, Henry M. Bortner; Sheriff, J. P. Wiley; Commissioner, Jacob Kohler; District Attorney, A. N. Green; Auditor, Jacob Altland; Poor Director, George Hamm.

On Thursday last, at Tyrone, the Hon. William A. Wallace received his nomination for State Senator for the fourth time.

The Scranton *Republican* says: At no time in its history has the Republican party of Luzerne been more united than now, and a splendid effort for political victory may be expected. The Welsh vote, which our opponents have sedulously endeavored to disaffect, is as true as ever to our faith, and will, as heretofore, be polled solidly for our ticket. What few family difficulties we may have had are now healed, and this fall's campaign will witness our ranks full, our front unbroken, and our line unwavering.

It is currently reported that the Hon. Butler B Strang will succeed Senator A. G. Olmstead, whose term has just expired, in the district composed of Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga. Senator Olmstead, it is said, declines to be a candidate again in consequence of failing health. Mr. Olmstead was forced to abandon his seat in consequence of sickness some weeks prior to the final adjournment of the Legislature.

There is trouble among the Democracy of Northumberland county, which makes the prospect of a triumph for the Republicans possible. Northumberland gives a majority of five hundred for the Democracy. The Republican convention will meet to make nominations on Saturday next, the 26th inst.

A Republican mass meeting will be held in Brookville on the 12th of September, at which Gen. A. R. Calhoun, of Philadelphia, Gen. James Beaver, of Scranton, and Col. R. B. Beath, our candidate for Surveyor General, are expected to make speeches. All these gentlemen are maimed soldiers.

Repairing and Remaking Rails.

One of the means recently introduced in England for repairing or remaking rails is that which consists in the use and application of dies on rolls in the form of rings, which are thus easy to be removed and changed in forging rings of different patterns. When the disks are in hammers they are to be cut into segments and are provided with an ordinary dovetail, in order that they may also be changed. In operating on old rails they are cut into two or more lengths, and made into a pile for the purpose of making new rails, and a plate of iron is added to form the head, the whole being afterwards subjected to the action of rolls capable of rolling on four sides at once, whereby rails are produced without first rolling flats. To repair bruised or broken rails, weights and levers are brought to bear on the rolls to give the requisite pressure, so as to forge perfectly the part in hand. The rail having been cut to its length by a circular saw, and its ends being the weakest parts, they are strengthened with steel or iron, in order that the fibres of the rail shall be prevented from spreading; this is effected by placing them in a die the exact shape of the rail, this die being in two divisions so that it may be opened and closed. The point of the rail is heated to a welding heat, and also the steel or iron, when, both being placed in the die, the weld is instantly made by pressure.

At the session of the American Scientific Association in Indianapolis Thursday, a paper from Prof. Elliott Cane on the mecanism of extension of birds' wings was read by the Secretary. Prof. E. W. Hillard, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the geological history of the American gulf, which he illustrated by maps showing the formation of the Mississippi embankment from Cairo to the Gulf coast. Prof. E. S. Morse gave an abstract of his paper on the development of the carpal and other bones in birds. Papers were also read by Prof. Theo. Gill on the characteristics of the primary groups of the class of mammals, and by Professor E. D. Cope on the primary system of fishes; by Professor Daniel Markwood on the distribution of the mean distances of the miner planets; by Professor E. B. Elliot on the rates of interest realized to investors in the securities of the United States; by Professor John N. Stockwell on inquiry concerning the physical relations between masses and mean distances of the different planets; by Professor Samuel D. Tillman, on chemical equivalency; by Prof. P. H. Vanderweyde, on the invisible caloric extrina of the solar spectrum and the non-caloric lines or bands in the same; by F. H. Safford, on the relation between the disc and the proper motions of the stars; by Prof. Joseph Henry on the rain fall of the United States; by Prof. E. R. Taylor on improvement upon Egertz's method of determining carbon in steel. The members of the association will leave by special train on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad at seven o'clock this morning, visiting the coal fields and furnaces in Clay county, arriving at Terre Haute in the evening, and return to Indianapolis Saturday evening.

THE recent horrible explosion calamity in New York, and the Government investigation which has been had into its causes, has directed public attention to the steamboat inspection service. It is a branch of the Bureau of Navigation, and is under the direction of the United States Treasury. There are ten inspection districts, namely: San Francisco, New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Galena, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo and New Orleans. Over each of these districts a supervising inspector is appointed, and in the several ports within the districts are appointed inspectors of hulls and inspectors of boilers, who constitute the local boards of inspection. Assistant inspectors are also appointed when necessary, and under the new regulations the office of inspector general has recently been created. The inspectors are appointed upon the joint recommendation of the supervising inspectors, the collector of the port and the judge of the United States District Court.

IN connection with the cable report of the ill health of Queen Victoria, a correspondent by mail makes a statement of interest, to the effect that abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales is strongly urged in many influential quarters. In the same connection the writer says: "The retirement in which Her Majesty lives is not altogether a freak on her part; it is in a great measure rendered imperative by the state of her health. She suffers very much from a kind of nervousness, which might very easily pass into a more serious malady under the strain of an exciting and fatiguing public life. She is also subject to giddiness and nausea when holding a levee or any other crowded assembly. The doctors recommend frequent change of air and a quiet life, and there can be no doubt, I believe, that considering the hereditary condition of the family, they have strong reasons for giving this advice in a very peremptory manner."

MR. CHASE is said to be so far recovered in health as to begin to exploit again with reference to the Presidency. Remarking thereon the Washington *Chronicle* says:

"No man knows what is in him till he has passed through the crucible of temptation. The admirers of Mr. Chase's earlier career as a statesman could not have been made to believe that in his later days he would go over to the enemy, that he would soil the judicial ermine by the most pitiable political intrigues. It is, indeed, mortifying thus to see a degrading moral weakness cropping out beneath a splendid reputation, and exhibiting as the real animus of a long and successful career of apparently disinterested public service, a sordid and besotted selfishness that almost surpasses belief."

SPEAKING of the universal hunger for the possession of land, the *North American* predicts that should the "earth hunger" that rages in Germany and Ireland develop itself in England on a greater scale than at present, and a general emigration set in, the depopulation of the island cannot fail to ensue, just as we now see it going on in Ireland. The emigration we now receive from England is chiefly from the manufacturing districts and the operative and other common classes of the cities and towns. There are about four millions of English too poor to go anywhere, but who would gladly get to America if they could. The affectionate generosity of the poor Irish, that prompts the pioneer emigrant to save up his or her earnings and send for the rest of the family, has no existence among the English.

THE Belfast *Progressive Age* says: "The complaint that ship building is dull and ship yards are deserted comes from outside the United States as well as inside. In the Dominion, where they labor under none of our disadvantages, it is equally dull, and the province papers complain as ours do here. The business is dull almost everywhere. Railroads are superseding sailing vessels in all countries. In places where vessels were formerly employed not one is now employed. In fact, the day when the sailing vessel was the chief vehicle of commerce is past. Like the old stage coach, which was once the universal vehicle of travel, but now used mostly on the back routes, its use will still be continued, but only where steam cannot be profitably employed.

IT is a curious fact, illustrating the necessity of cleanliness, and of keeping the pores of the skin open, that if a coat of varnish or other substance impervious to moisture be applied to the exterior of the body, death will ensue in about six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child at Florence. On the occasion of Pope Leo the Tenth's accession to the papal chair, it was desired to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, and so a child was gilded all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naptha, the animal ceases to breath in a couple of hours.

Died in Crawford county, the 6th inst., of old age and consumption, James Stewart, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was one of the pioneer citizens of Crawford county, having resided on the farm whereon he died for forty-eight years. He was a County Judge under the old constitution, and was a Justice of the Peace for many years in Whetstone township.

PERSONAL.

John Hopkins, a Maryland Quaker, began life in Baltimore as a small grocer, and, by industry, has brought himself to be the richest man south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is now the largest stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, worth $8,000,000, much of which he has given to endow the John Hopkins University, on the outskirts of Baltimore city. Mr. Hopkins is a plain, aged gentleman, still diligent, and daily in business, and was one of the projectors and endowers of the line of iron steamships between Baltimore and Bremen.

The King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, is shooting black-cock in the valley of the Aosta, dressed in a [illegible] jacket, wearing nailed boots, and carrying a game bag round his neck, like a thorough country Nimrod. Although become stout, he is passionately fond of that sport. Great difficulty is experienced in finding him when his signature is required.

Any body who ever saw Lord John Russell, says the New York *Standard*, might well believe he was destined to reach the age of Methusaleh. He's a little, weazen faced, withered, shrunken up old chap, and in his big baggy clothes reminds one of a hazelnut shriveled in its shell. But he is as full of life as an egg is of meat, and perhaps one of the most remarkable proofs of this vitality is the vigor with which he habitually uses his nasal organ just before rising to speak. After having taken several reefs in an enormous bandana handkerchief, he envelops his nose in its folds, applies both hands, and gives such an unapproachable blast, accompanied by a spasmodic movement of the whole body, that it seems as if his little frame would fly apart in all directions from the sheer violence of the convulsion. When he sits down he retires beneath the shadow of a monstrous brimmed hat, cocks his knees up against the desk or table in front of him, buries his head in his breast, and, to all appearances, becomes the very embodiment of profound resignation.

The coming fall and winter season will bear more than its usual harvest of a matrimonial character, a seemingly unprecedented number of the sons and daughters of conspicuous citizens having agreed to consolidate their fortunes "for better or worse." Secretary George Robeson and the elegant Mrs. Aulick will be married in Washington during the month of December. This wedding will inaugurate the season at the Republican Court, and will be followed by others of equal note and brilliancy in rapid succession. New York, Baltimore, and Boston will be prolific, in matter of fashionable weddings, while Philadelphia will have more than her usual share of hymenial festivities. The many Quaker City belles and beauties who have become engaged at Long Branch, Cape May and other fashionable seaside resorts during the summer, have all announced their intention to be united in matrimony during the ensuing winter. Preparations in that city are progressing on a scale of unusual liberality and grandeur. Some of the weddings will astonish even New-Yorkers in point of genuine elegance and magnitude.

James Parton contradicts the story that he was forced to abandon his design of writing the life of Washington, because he did not dare to give in print the facts collected. He says: "I never thought of writing a Life of Washington, whom I hold in profound esteem and gratitude. I perfectly believe in the Washington of history, and my veneration of his character and understanding has constantly increased from my youth to the present hour."

William Cullen Bryant has a horror of fashionable vulgarism, and modernized words. It is said that he has hung up in the office of the New York *Evening Post* a catalogue of words that no editor or reporter is allowed to use. Among these interdicted words are bogus, authoress, poetess, collided, debut, donate, donation, loafer, located, ovation, predicate, progressing, pants, rowdies, roughs, secesh, osculate (for kiss), indorse (for approve), lady (for wife), jubilant (for rejoicing), bagging (for capturing), loaned (for lent), posted (for informed), realized (for obtained).

Frank Blair is said to take no whisky with his greens, having sworn off for the present.

Mrs. Colt, the pistol maker at Hartford, Conn., having built a $200,000 church in memory of her husband and in behalf of her workmen, is building a $60,000 school house on her armory grounds for the children of her employees.

Ole Bull will undoubtedly be hindered by his illness from making a concert tour, which he proposed to undertake this autumn, with the management of Mr. Thomas Turnbull. All lovers of the noble old master's kind face and inspired violin will join in the hope that his health will soon return.

Miss Clara Barton, the American Florence Nightingale, writes from Lyons, France, to a friend at Washington, that after a brief rest she will go at once over the war grounds in the eastern portion of France, on the line through from Dijon to the Rhine, taking in the vicinity of Belfort and other fortified places, and the track along which Bourbaki thrust his army into Switzerland; she will look after the necessities of the people and decide what remains to be done. This work Miss Barton will do at the request of the lady managers of one of the American relief funds. Part of the money raised in New York was placed in Miss Barton's hands by Mr. Moran, then acting Charge d'Affaires at London. Miss Barton spent six weeks in Paris after closing up her Strasbourg workshops, relieving the necessitous there.

Writing from Cheyenne, Wyoming, a correspondent says: One of our leading women suffragists, the wife of a prominent citizen, and a most respectable and accomplished lady, created something of a sensation last week by promenading about town in company with the Mayor, the lady smoking, meantime, a fragrant Havanna. It is understood that this eccentric feat was performed on a wager. There was nothing especially *wrong* about it, but some of the elders stood aghast with horror, and contemplative husbands were heard to murmur, in pathetic tones, "What next?"

The remarks of visitors at Saratoga who drink for the first time the mineral waters are often amusing. Said an obese—gentleman who had just emptied a glass of crystal spring water, and which really tastes like condensed rotten eggs—"Bub, this water is fit only for hogs to drink." "Yes, sir," replied bub, with a twinkle in his eye; "have some more?"

The London *Court Circular* relates an anecdote respecting a noble lady, who is young, beautiful and good. During the army bill debate her noble husband, who is as proud and fond of her as he should be, was just about to rise and deliver a violent attack upon something or somebody, when a telegram was put into his hands. He read it, turned pale and quitted the House; went to Dover, and was no more heard of until the next day, when he returned to his own home, and in answer to his first inquiry was told that the Countess was in her own room. He hastened to her, and a terrific row ensued, the exact words of which no one knows but themselves. At last, however, he burst out, "Then what did you mean by your telegram?" "Mean? What I said, of course. What are you talking about?" "Read it for yourself," returned the still unappeased husband. She did read: "I flee with Mr. —— to Dover straight. Pray for me." For a moment she was startled, but then burst into a hearty fit of laughter. "Most dreadful telegraph people. No wonder you are out of your mind. I telegraphed simply, 'I tea with Mrs. ——, in Dover street. Stay for me.'" His Lordship was so savage at the laugh he had raised against himself that he was at first inclined to make a Parliamentary question of it, but, listening to more judicious advice, refrained.

A stir has been created in Hebrew society throughout the country by the clandestine marriage of a Miss Pike, of New York, a wealthy young niece of S. N. Pike, to a young Christian, a son of William France, well known in Cincinnati. The bride has $75,000 in her own name. Her parents, who are very rich, and occupy a high place in the Jewish upper-ten of New York, forbade their daughter to have anything to say to France when they learned that their acquaintance, formed at school, had grown into a warm attachment. When the mother heard of the elopement and marriage, she fainted, and was prostrated for a long time.

Parepa Rosa made her first appearance in opera in this country before a Springfield, Mass., audience, and it is stated that she will honor that city by giving them her first concert since her return from Europe.

Jennie Rucker lives about twenty miles from the Healing Springs in the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia. She is about sixty years of age, has her hair bobbed like a man's, wears a man's hat, and rides a horse astride. Hunting is her means of livelihood, and she kills deer, bear, and other game with the skill of forty years' experience. Not long since she wounded a deer, but before coming up with it another hunter—a man—had gotten to it and commenced carving it up. The old lady expostulated with no avail, and finally drew a bead on him to enforce her "rights." The fellow jumped behind a tree, but left his heel exposed, at which vulnerable spot the lady fired and hit. She got her deer. She has nine or ten children, and is said to treat all travelers hospitably who stop at her cabin.

An American lady whose musical talent was well known in the highest social circles of Paris, and who was on terms of intimacy with the late imperial family, says that although the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. was not an enthusiast about the fantasias, themas, etc., of Chopin, Thalberg, and those people, he was passionately fond of our negro melodies, and would listen to them, delighted, for half an hour at a time.

When the Hon. Mrs. Norton was applied to, on the death of Hood, for a contribution to the fund being raised for the destitute widow, and headed by Sir Robert Peel with fifty pounds, she promptly sent a liberal subscription, but could not resist the perpetration of a pun:

"To cheer the widow's heart in her distress,
To make provision for the fatherless,
Is but a Christian's duty, and none should
Resist the heart-appeal of Widow-Hood."

General Manabrea, who has been named by the King of Italy as an arbitrator at Geneva, is now in the sixty-second year of his age, and is one of the most distinguished of living Italians. He has held many offices of trust and profit, and in a military capacity has participated in all the wars of his country since he reached his majority. His last appearance in public before this occasion was, we believe, at the convention that framed the treaty of Prague in 1866.

A Richmond letter tells this of Governor Wise: "On one occasion since the war he seized a colored newsboy on the street, gently laid him down on the pavement, put his right foot upon the neck of the prostrate boy, and then shouted, '*Sic semper tyrannis!*' But this dreadful expression of sentiment was immediately qualified by his presenting a fractional greenback to the 'tyrant'—making that colored youth importune him to 'do it agin' at the same price."

Four daughters of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, yet survive. The eldest of them is eighty-one.

A party of distinguished German capitalists have been in the Northwest on business connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and recently returned to St. Paul from a tour of inspection over the road from the Junction to the Red River of the North. The following are the names of the party: Mr. August Folsch, one of the chief engineers of Austria; Mr. N. T. Den Tex, Secretary Board of Trade, Amsterdam; Mr. Haas, Berlin; Mr. Breitschwert, Frankfort, and Le Chevelier R. DeGrumburg, Vienna. They propose going to the Pacific coast, and will extend their observations as far as Puget Sound. Returning East they will sail for home about the first of October, after visiting Washington and other Eastern cities.

"MRS. CLEMMER AMES thinks that Alice Cary wrote too much and Phœbe too little. Which is undoubtedly true, not only of them but of many others. Two-thirds of our writers sacrifice quality to quantity, and the pure wine of their genius runs to water. The other third do not press their grapes enough to bring out the full measure and fine flavor of the spirit they contain."—*Theodore Tilton.*

O thou "apostle of To-Be." Your last letter to Mr. Greeley, published in the *Golden Age* of August 19th, was three mortal columns long. Do you "know how it is yourself?"

THE Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL is doing itself honor by the publication of such able editorials as have appeared in its columns recently, in the interest of good order and "the right." Its editorial of August 15, on "The Cincinnati Controversy," (The Sunday Question) is an able and timely contribution—worthy of thoughtful study. A high toned, and independent secular press is the want of the day, and when found is to be greatly prized.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

TERMS.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
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WHAT EDUCATION?

Governor Brown's address before the National Educational Convention at St. Louis, on the 22d instant, appears to have been much more interesting than such formal performances usually are. From the imperfect outline of the speech contained in our issue of yesterday, it is evident that the speaker, instead of repeating in changed phraseology those commonplaces concerning popular education, which so readily pass current as unquestionable truths, laid before his audience the results of his own earnest and independent thought. Several of the sentiments of the address may have shocked many of those who heard it, one can easily believe. To some of them the decided rejection of "the general dogma that schooling is the foundation of all virtue and morality in the community" may have seemed almost blasphemous. It is, however, certain that mere intellectual training, apart from moral and religious instruction, neither promotes nor tends to promote virtue and morality. "Your prime rascals," Governor Brown said, "are now-a-days educated rascals." They are men whose mental faculties have been made vigorous and acute by exercise in the pursuit of studies more or less difficult, and who have acquired a measure of knowledge which enables them to carry on their nefarious war on society with advantages unknown to the illiterate. If educated at the public expense they have received from the community dangerous weapons which may be turned against their benefactor, and if they have not been carefully and thoroughly instructed in the obligations which they owe to the community, they are very likely to misuse the weapons. This statement rests upon no mere theory regarding the depravity of human nature, but upon well known facts. The education of the intellect does not develop or quicken the conscience, or render self-denial easy in the presence of temptation to do wrong, or enforce any of the duties imposed upon men and women by their social relations. If cultivation of the mind [illegible] readily to apprehend the [illegible] moral duties are recommended [illegible] enforced, it also enables them readily to evade the consequent obligation by sophistical objections. In fact, there can be no doubt that to insure from our schools results beneficent to the community, the moral education of the scholars must go on simultaneously with the education of the intellect. When we speak of moral education we do not deny that the most effective and in every sense the best moral education is that which is founded and built upon religious sanctions and considerations. But as subsidiary to more elevated teaching and as in some measure and for mere utilitarian ends supplying its place, there is a great system of truth which has been and is too much neglected in our public schools. The most interesting and valuable portion of Governor Brown's address, if we do not misunderstand the report, is the part in which he refers to this subject.

When the Bible says that "the way of transgressors is hard," it expresses an every day truth, confirmed by facts and constantly illustrated in the lives of offenders. That "honesty is the best policy" is a truth so well established as to have passed into a proverb. All violations of natural law are violations of divine law also, which sooner or later result in suffering. Though these and such like truths are, no doubt, often referred to in schools, and may be in a sense familiar to the minds of most young people, we are quite sure that much less is made of them than might be made in the way of impressing upon boys and girls the importance of correct and virtuous habits. In the address to which we have so often referred, the speaker said "he believed the best remedy for the disease would be found, apart from moral and religious training, in teaching the actual compensation of nature; in taking the criminal code to the schools and collating the action with the retribution; in the demonstration of virtue as its own reward, not the axiom, but by illustration, and in showing forth by suitable methods that wrong is ever miscalculation, and therefore foreign to the first law of education." In the way thus suggested, we doubt not that, without any detriment to the pupil, a knowledge of the world as it is, might be imparted, which would, in many cases, prove a safeguard against the first entrance upon a career of crime. It is dreadful to think how frequently youth enter the ways of evil, or begin to form habits fatal to themselves and hurtful to society, in mere ignorance of the inevitable tendency of their acts. In truth, no boy or girl, however well educated they may be in some respects, can be said to be properly trained for active life until they have been made thoroughly familiar nith the operation of those natural or providential laws upon the observance of which happiness and misery, prosperity and failure, are dependent. It is in vain to trust in conscience for guidance and protection. In order that conscience may act there must be knowledge. In spite of all the multifarious information at present imparted in the schools it may be truly said that thousands of their graduates are yearly left to discover by their own miserable experience that "a knave is a fool in circumbendibus," and that even the pleasures of this world are in greatest measure reserved for those who respect the natural laws upon which health and energy depend.

CALLING WITNESSES.

In an interesting and entertaining article on longevity and how to attain it, the *Herald of Health* summons a number of our venerable celebrities—Mr. Bryant, Father Cleveland and William Howitt—to the witness stand, and makes them testify as to their habits and modes of life, what they have eaten and drank, and how they have conducted themselves generally, to get on so far in life in such excellent condition. The answers to these interrogatories are, of course, compounded from the recently published letters of these gentlemen, descriptive of their pursuits, exercises and recreations. These all assign substantially the same reasons—regular habits, plain diet, moderate physical exertion, freedom from exposure and care, and a quiet conscience. Nor is there any doubt that the best doctors are temperance, early hours and daily exercise. But it is probable we shall never fully get at the true mystery and philosophy of life until we can recall and question the witnesses on the opposite side of the case—the men of mark, of talent and genius, the poets, painters, scholars, philosophers and professional men, who died before they had hardly attained thei prime, and hear from them the story of their own lives, occupations, temperaments and excitements. Bryant has lived to the age ot seventy, but Byron died at thirty-seven. Good old Father Cleveland has almost completed the round of a hundred years, but the eloquent voice of John Summerfield was hushed at twenty-seven. At seventy-seven William Howitt camps out in the forest, and climbs mountains of from three to five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and descends the same day without fatigue or inconvenience, but Mozart, Burns, and a hundred other sons of genius, went to their graves before they had numbered half his term of years. Why was this? What hidden fires and forces burned them away? They were not all reckless, or dissipated, or spendthrifts of their health. Some of them possessed constitutions of iron, others lived in almost Spartan-like simplicity, the habits of many were of the most austere and abstemious order—some dwelt and died amid perfect scenes and surroundings of pastoral peace and quiet. If these could be put upon the witness stand and made to reveal the various hygienic secrets which they carried with them to the grave, we should be able to arrive at something like fixed conclusions. As it is—while pure air, moderate labor and a good conscience unquestionably lend themselves to carry us toward the century line, it still remains a mystery why sometimes the reckless toper is the octogenarian, and sometimes the careful youth the helpless invalid. There yer remains, however, a vast army of young, gifted, brilliant and energetic men, whom indulgence, dissipation and disregard of the laws of health have made old before their time. The lives which blazed across the world like comets, and went out in sudden darkness, cannot be recalled, but the wrecks and ruins of manhood around us afford sufficient evidence of the inexorable retribution which nature visits upon all who violate her beneficent commands. With this supplement to the testimony of Bryant and his fellows, perhaps the other is unnecessary.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

It is now about six weeks to the October election in Pennsylvania. All of our information is to the effect that the Republicans are harmonious, and that apathy only can defeat them. This, chiefly, is what they will have to contend against. Considering the bearing the election will have on the fortunes of parties and the future management of the Government, we cannot believe that even this sole ground of Democratic expectation will not be swept away by the well-directed efforts that are making within the next twenty days. There should be no doubt whatever, for it is inconceivable that Pennsylvania should deliberately open the way for the return of the Democratic party to power. No doubt that a considerable body of Republicans feel only a diminished interest in politics, and these above all others are the class of citizens who should take the deepest interest and put forth the greatest efforts to prevent such a catastrophe—for catastrophe they must admit the accession to power of the Democratic party would be. To all such we desire to bring the subject home, and ask them to decide whether the country, their own interests, collectively or individually, would be better or worse off by remanding the country to the control of the party which precipitated the rebellion, sympathized with the rebels throughout the war, that embraces in its ranks a vast majority of those who sided against the Government, and to-day challenges the verdict wrought out by the great struggle. It is in this light that the ensuing election should be viewed, and we are persuaded that every person who so regards it, either by commission or omission will contribute to the over throw of the Republican party.

The time has not come for a change. The offices to be won or lost amount not to a feather's weight with the great body of the voters. If there was nothing more valuable or important at stake, there would be little reason for concern. But there are considerations against which the offices are as nothing. It would be distrusting the intelligence and conscience of Republicans to suppose that they do not understand what these considerations are. If there are Republicans who really desire to witness the return of the Democratic party to power, with the Tammanyites in the lead, as they assuredly would be, let them frankly so act. But if, as we believe is the fact, the Republicans of Pennsylvania contemplate such an event only as a real calamity, let them, at the ensuing election, act as they feel, as the only way to avert it.

In the prolongation of the insurrection in Algiers the French are still made to feel the burden of the war in which they so inexcusably engaged with their neighbors. A dispatch of yesterday announced that reinforcements for the army of Algeria had reached their destination, and from late Paris letters it appears that a good deal of anxiety is felt in France in anticipation of a farther extension of the revolt. When, amidst the German war, word came that one or two of the Berbor tribes had thrown off French allegiance, little concern was caused by the report. At once ascribed to German intrigue, the revolt was assumed to be so insignificant as not to make necessary the countermand of the recall of the troops needed at home. As the rebels had no artillery, it was supposed that the burning of a few houses and the destruction of a few farms would probably be the sum of whatever mischief they could do, when opposed by the colonists in arms, aided by the small garrisons still left in the country. Then came word that the rebels were besieging or rather blockading important forts, and it was necessary to send over troops to prevent the starvation of the garrisons. By this time the really serious character of the rebellion was disclosed, and it was only after a campaign of several months that the robber tribes were so far subjugated that M. Thiers was able to announce the victory of the French troops and the restoration of order in the province. This announcement, however, turned out to be premature, or rather a mistake, as it presently appeared that the revolt had extended into another province, that of Constantine. It must also have been discovered that dissaffection was prevailing through the whole colony, as the Government was afraid to send over the Turcos and Spahis detained in France, lest they should join the rebels instead of helping to put them down. At present to suppress the revolt is the earnest business of the Government, and it will, no doubt, be soon effected, if no interruption occurs at home. Some of the Germans, we perceive are referring to the Algerian rebellion as evidence of the inaptitude of the French for the work of civilization, arguing that after so long a possession of their North African colony they ought to have brought the people into a condition of quiet industry and regular life, which would have driven all thoughts of revolt out of their heads. But such arguments prove too much. Even the tribes of Algiers do not like, and ought not to be expected to like, foreign rule. Besides, most of them are Mohammedans who never become reconciled to a Christian government. In fact, to rebel was a very natural and not unbecoming thing for them to do, when so good an opportunity was presented.

A few days ago, in referring to the movement on foot in England to elevate the standard of education for the legal profession, we mentioned the pressing need of the adoption of a similar reform in this country. We are glad to observe that, if we are not yet ready for improvement in this particular, at least a new and better system of medical education is promised us. It is bad enough for a lawyer to graduate with but a superficial smattering of the science he needs to understand fully, but it is a great deal worse in the case of a physician, who of all men in the world needs to be perfectly trained for his work. Hereafter, in the medical school connected with Harvard College, the instruction of students will be given by means of lectures, recitations, clinical teachings and practical exercises, carried on throughout the entire academic year, the course to embrace three years, and the curriculum to include every recognized subject connected with a thorough medical education. Every student will have his place and time in the anatomical, physiological and chemical laboratories, and in the microscopic room, and will be made to feel that such work is even more necessary than mere attendance at lectures and recitations. Every candidate for a degree will also be subjected to a rigid examination in every one of the main branches of instruction, made not orally, but by written questions and answers, so that the governing boards of the University and the profession at large may know exactly what the standard for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is. However ill this plan may suit those who desire to graduate with the smallest possible expenditure of time, money and study, and who want to wear honors without winning them, there can be no doubt that it is a reform of the most important character, which it would be well for every medical college in the country to adopt.

The visit to the United States of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who is now on his passage from Cronstadt to New York, while possessing no especial diplomatic importance, such as usually attends the visit of one potentate to another, has a significance which is really much deeper and more comprehensive than any mere interests of state, however grave, could invest it with. Indeed, the fact that our prospective visitor is young, (he is but little over twenty-one years of age), and comparatively untrained in the intricacies and formalities of state-craft, of itself sufficiently indicates the right hearty and generous feeling with which the Emperor of Russia regards the people of the United States. The young Prince comes to us far less as the representative of our Imperial ally than as the cherished son of a tried and trusted friend. In committing him to the courtesies of the people of this country, his father has not exhibited merely the friendship which he entertains for its Government and institutions, but also his thorough good will toward the sovereigns of the Western Republic. There is nothing about his visit suggestive of protocols, treaties or the polite hypocrisies of diplomacy; it shows that Russia is glad to shake hands with America, and to be counted among its list of friends. And therefore his visit has a widely different meaning from that of the Prince of Wales a dozen years ago, or that of his brother at a later period. Of himself, moreover, and apart from his representative character, he is said to be deserving of the warmest welcome; being, it is stated, an exceedingly bright and intelligent young gentleman, an industrious student, thoroughly devoted to his profession as an officer in the Russian navy, and in all respects worthy the friendship of upright and honorable men.

The Ohio *State Journal* repeats the rumor that the cause of McCook's withdrawal from the active canvass he has been for sometime prosecuting on the stump for the Governorship of Ohio, is that his brain is effected. Whether the withdrawal of the candidate is really in consequence of the breaking down of his health or his party, is yet uncertain. Whether, if he is really crazy, he has been made so by the gloomy prospect he has everywhere encountered or some other cause, is also uncertain. The effect will, however, be all the same, whatever be the fact. Ohio will go overwhelmingly Republican. While we have not heard that any of the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania have as yet developed positive insanity, there is plenty of proof that they are in a desperate condition, and there ought to be no surprise should some of them become as crazy as McCook is said to be, and like him cease further attempts in behalf of the party. In the absence of proof to the contrary, we unhesitatingly assign the New Departure as the cause of all their trouble, here and in Ohio. It is rather creditable to the moral sensibilities of the leaders that the discreditable juggle drives some of them mad—it shows that they have a few sparks of conscience left.

It turns out that the Germans experience very great difficulties in introducing their modes of administration and other needful changes in the provinces taken from France, especially in Elsass. The people seem determined to remain French and to retain the customs and usages with which they were familiar under French rule, and they oppose a passive resistance to change. The priests, it appears, are the chief agents in fomenting this opposition to German rule and in maintaining all Gallic traditions. One of the German institutions, which they fight against most zealously and persistently, is enforced—education or attendance at school. "They demand school-freedom" says a German journal, "because enforced attendance at school deprives them of control over the education of the youth, and they demand that the schools shall be divided into Catholic and Protestant, because only in consequence of this separation can their influence over the Catholic portion of the population be maintained undiminished." The same authority then goes on to say that the Government is resolved not to submit in this matter, and will certainly persist in establishing only one kind of schools.

Everybody is casting about for the causes of the alleged serious misunderstanding which has arisen between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. In opposition to the popular opinion that in some way it related to the lower Danube and Constantinople, a leading English journal states that it had its origin in consequence of the avowed change of policy in Austria in favor of the Poles. Although the sincerity of Count Von Beust has never been relied on in Prussia, it has hitherto suited the dissembling administration of the Czar to affect a belief in his pacific and plausible assurances; but the appointment of one of the hated race to the Governorship of Gallicia roused the smouldering passions of the Emperor and the ultra-Muscovite party beyond further concealment. This is stated to be the cause of the angry correspondence at present going on between the two governments.

All but four counties in Kentucky give Leslie, Democrat, 37,289 majority. Compared with the vote for Governor three years ago the Democratic loss is 41,389. Compared with the vote for Congress last fall, the Republican gain is 10,111. On these returns the Louisville *Commercial* remarks as follows:

> Let no friend of the Union despair of his country, or be even discouraged at this exhibit. The popular mind is awakened to a thoughtful consideration of public affairs, and our party must grow and increase with each recurring election. We think that, with a fair and full vote, General Grant has a good chance to get the electoral vote of Kentucky in 1872.

One of the things which make war to be dreaded by thoughtful people is its influence on the moral condition of the soldiers. The hardships and perils of the service necessarily affect the whole character of the man, and result either in demoralization or in decided elevation and improvement. Upon the mere mercenary who becomes a soldier for a livelihood, upon the Dugald Dalgettys to whom "the best of causes is the best of pay," the effect of the life must be generally evil. But when the cause of the war is some question of important principle or patriotism, which even the common soldiers are capable of understanding, and which fully enlists their interest and sympathies, it would seem that the effects of the service may be of a very improving and generally beneficent kind. How well this truth was illustrated in our war is a fact well known, and now, a German lady, Miss Buechner, sister of the famous savan of that name, writing to the *Westliche Post*, concerning the entrance of the troops into Darmstadt, makes note of a similar effect as the result of the Franco-German conflict. After the civil war of 1866, the soldiers to whom she refers, came home evidently "rude, insolent, wildened" by the scenes through which they had passed. Some people expected the same traits to be visible again. But no, the returning soldiers were seen to be "modest, self-restrained, quiet." In the contrast the lady sees illustrated the principle that when a man does anything great or noble the recollection pervades his whole being and he is exalted and ennobled by the feeling. From other parts of Germany similar testimony comes in reference to the education of the Landwehr effected by the war. More thoughtful, earnest and quiet than before, all, both officers and privates, are delighted to be at home and at liberty to engage once more in the arts of peace, they desire nothing so much as that they may never again be disturbed in their peaceful pursuits by the summons to resume their guns and knapsacks.

We printed a few days ago the main portions of the address of Sir William Thompson, delivered before the British Association, explaining the origin of animal and vegetable life on this earth by what may perhaps be called the theory of meteoric development. His views, we observe, have awakened considerable public interest and discussion, the drift of the controversy, however, being decidedly against him. A leading English chemical journal of late date publishes, in point, the record of a series of experiments instituted by a distinguished scientist to determine the degree of heat at which protoplastic life becomes extinct. He prepared, first, a solution of sugar; second, an infusion of hay; third, a solution of gelatine; fourth, water in contact with putrid meat; subjected them to different degrees of heat, and then set them aside in closely sealed bottles. At 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the point of boiling water, protoplastic life (or animated germs of matter) was visible under the microscope in each one of the preparations. At 300 degrees life was still there, though not so abundant and active as before. But at 400 degrees the living forms had totally disappeared. Their extinction was complete, an interval of twenty-four days failing to revive them. If 400 degrees will stop the whirling and darting of infusoria in a solution, according to these experiments, a *fortiori* the five or six times higher temperature of an aerolite would annihilate everything once living within it. The champions of the spontaneous generation theory have hitherto been content to boil their preparations only, proceeding upon the hypotheses that this process completely destroyed life, and pointing to the signs of life which reappeared after this, in closely sealed vessels, as proofs of the correctness of their theory. The foregoing experiments, however, demonstrate that life in its lowest forms may abundantly exist at a heat where they assumed it to be extinguished, and would seem pretty effectually to disprove the Thompsonian view.

It is stated that the damage inflicted by the grasshoppers in Maine this year, must be measured by millions of dollars. In some places both on the Androscoggin and Kennebec, the farmers are turning their starving cattle into their grain fields to pick up what their arch enemy has left. There are many square miles of territory where not a bushel of grain will be raised, though before the descent of the destroyer there was unusual promise of a crop. Hundreds of farmers who two weeks ago were expecting at least a good crop of corn, will hardly get an ear.

Some of our readers will regret to hear of the death of Friedrich Herold. For some time, we know not exactly how long, he was connected with the German press in Pittsburgh, being for a while editor of the *Freiheits Freund*, and also one of the editors of the *Glocke*, a weekly newspaper started by him and an associate, which, however, was not successful. From Pittsburgh he went to St. Louis, where his favorable prospects of a prosperous career were suddenly cut off by death. The *Illinois Staatszeitung* with which journal Mr. Herold was connected for some time, when recording his death, makes respectful mention of his character and course of life. As an illustration of his firmness and independence of character the fact is stated that, on his first arrival in the United States, unable to get employment appropriate to his education, instead of waiting for something to turn up in his favor, he at once went into the country and took service with a farmer. We may add that many well educated foreigners, Poles, Germans and Italians, ignorant of English and destitute of either money or influence, have found temporary resource in "unskilled labor," on first arriving in this country. Some months ago, Henry Ward Beecher, in "a Wednesday Evening Talk," told his hearers how puzzled and embarrassed he was when a very young man just out of college, on discovering that his German hostler was much better versed than he was himself in Latin, Greek and mathematics. On the same occasion, he told how he had become acquainted with another foreigner, a graduate of a celebrated university, whom he found gaining honest bread by breaking stones on a turnpike road with much apparent contentment. Perhaps the hardship is not so great as some may suppose. Exile is an affliction under any circumstance, but an exile with hands and health to labor and with work to do, and a mind to do it, presents the fate in its least distressing aspect. We return for a moment to Mr. Herold to say that he had humor and also, in unusual measure, the power of looking into and understanding the spirit of American life and customs.

Some time ago the European population of the Fiji Islands requested the home government to extend British sovereignty over them, or failing this to establish a protectorate, assuming that in course of time this portion of the population would sufficiently increase to warrant the organization of a regular government. This, however, England declined to do, on the ground that it would involve the necessity of the maintenance of a military and naval force. A tacit invitation was thus extended to the British residents of Fiji to set up a government for themselves, which they proceeded to do, with results which bid fair to yield permanent and stable institutions. According to our latest advices from that country, the first session of the newly established Supreme Court was held last month, and it is said that however strange it may have appeared to old settlers to see white men and Fijians sitting in the same jury-box, white and Fijian Judges sitting on the same bench, a white Sheriff with Fijian officials, and Fijian prisoners with white lawyers, the issue of the experiment was quite satisfactory. The business of the Court was conducted with great decorum. Perfect order was observed, and a feeling seemed universally prevalent that justice tempered with mercy had in every case been done. The Court was conducted with European forms, and the officials are said to have exerted themselves to the utmost to see justice done, and a wholesome impression created of the majesty of the law and the superiority of civilized manners and customs.

One needs to have good teeth who is given to biting at files. The Chicago *Times*, which finds it impossible to forgive the people of the United States for suppressing that darling ambition of its heart, the slaveholder's rebellion, says:

> "Radical economy may be forcibly illustrated by comparing the expenditures of our Government with those of the British Government. The English spent about $360,500,000 the last fiscal year. The Washington Government spent $442,912,000."

Such a quality as fairness is of course hardly to be expected from a journal of this description; still it might have added, by way of explanation and enforcement of its point, that while the British Government paid one hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars of the principal and interest on its public debt, our own "Radical" administration paid over two hundred and forty-six millions of dollars of ours, and reduced the taxes of the people one hundred and fifty millions besides. Besides, if the *Times* had not such a bad memory it might perhaps recollect in what manner and for what purpose the debt in question was incurred.

Horace Greeley has written an elaborate paper on the One Term Principle as applied to the Presidential office, which will appear in the October number of the *Galaxy*. It is probable that his opposition to the renomination of General Grant, (which does not, however, appear to be at all factions,) has largely helped to bring about his conclusions, for he expresses his conviction that, notwithstanding the strength of the Republican party, it is very likely to be beaten unless a new candidate is selected who shall be able to heal the differences caused by unwise management. Especially, he says, is this true of the South, where there is a large and respectable party of old Whigs who with a new candidate will work for and vote for the Republican candidate, but who refuse to have anything to do with the carpet-baggers who are now ruining the Southern States. Mr. Greeley is about to make an extended lecture trip through the Northwestern States, in the course of which he will doubtless express his views on the political situation fully and frankly.

The latest sensation is that Chicago, in opening a conduit for the waters of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, threatens to seriously interfere with the navigation of the upper lakes, and at once and forever put an end to the commercial aspirations of Duluth. It appears that the draft made upon Lake Michigan by the canal, which causes its waters to flow through Chicago river and do the work of the city's scavenger, is at the rate of 147,000 gallons a minute, an amount sufficiently large to lower the height of Lake Michigan and decrease the depth of the water over St. Clair Falls. The result, it is claimed, will be the pratical ending of navigation on the upper lakes. Alarmed at this prospect, which threatens to blast its future, if not end its existence, the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," has taken steps to sue out an injunction against the Chicago River Canal and the further depletion of Lake Michigan.

For several hours during Friday night of last week the city of Richmond, Virginia, was filled with birds of different kinds, which, attracted by the lights in the streets, battered their heads against the lamps and windows, as if seeking shelter from the cause that drove them there. Several gentlemen seated on the portico of a hotel, while being entertained by the music of the birds, were astonished to see one of the crane species, commonly known as the "fly-up-the-creek," make a dart at one of the windows, striking his head violently against the glass. So persistent was he to effect an entrance that he remained until captured, rather than go away. The Richmond people are anxious to know what the wise men will say about this strange freak of the birds.

Water has been found in so unlikely a place a the Majave Desert, the following being the manner in which it was discovered: A herdsman observed a place where the vegetation indicated unusual moisture in the ground, and digging a few feet through a hard crust, he came to a stratum of damp earth, which soon became wet and soft enough to admit of probing with a rake-handle, which, on being withdrawn, was followed by a stream of water that drove him from the pit. The water rose to the surface and has continued flowing ever since. "The first flow was as red as blood," says the account; but the water soon became remarkably pure and cool.

The gentleman who made the donation of $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia, is Mr. John A. Brown, of the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., of that city. The conditions under which the donation is made are: That the entire income from the sum thus given is to be forever devoted to the support of the hospital, and that no part either of the principal or income is to be used in building, the payment of debts, or in any other way, but that the whole shall be rigidly devoted to defraying the current expenses of the hospital after it shall have been opened. This generous purpose has been completely fulfilled by the donor's depositing bonds and securities of various kinds, with the deed of trust, in the hands of a Trust Company.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> "To-day has been a brisk day at the Executive Department in applications for pardon. There have been twenty-three applications since morning, all of which have been refused. A party of legal gentlemen from Pittsburgh, of both political parties, visited the Governor this afternoon, strongly urging the pardon of two Allegheny County Commissioners convicted of receiving bribes for granting tavern licenses and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The Governor refused emphatically."

It is said that the "party of legal gentlemen from Pittsburgh," while not much assured of success, did not understand the Governor as being quite as emphatic in his refusal as is represented above.

The ex-rebel soldier whose appointment to a clerkship in the Postoffice Department at Washington occasioned so much excitement lately, has published a card in which he declares he has renounced his Confederate principles and attached himself to the Union principles of the Republican party. By the repeal of the test oath his political disabilities were removed, and the fact that he was once a Confederate soldier did not prevent him from holding office. Being now a good Republican, he asks if his party expects to maintain a foothold in the South by snubbing men like him. We havn't seen the answers, yet.

> How can poor people afford to have such large families of children? Looking over the list of men who are entombed in the Eagle mine at Pittston, Pa., we find they have four, six and eight children each. This is altogether too many for men whose wages average but $500 a year.—*N. Y. Globe.*

This is a sufficiently vivid picture of the hardships imposed by large families with incomes which "average but $500 a year," and it seems to us that our contemporary ought to have suggested a remedy. Clearly either less children or more money would be in that direction; but it is probable that the perplexed head of the "large family" would like to be informed how he is going to help himself.

The leaven of low churchship is working in this country in spite of the awful example made of Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago. A crisis in the Episcopal Church is approaching, and a wide-spread movement is on foot for a revision of the prayer-book. We learn that Rev. Dr. Cumming, the assistant Bishop of Kentucky, said in a recent speech:

> "There is no priesthood in the Christian ministry. I thank God I have outlived that doctrine. There is no priest in heaven or on earth, only Jesus Christ. I fear I am growing a little more radical. I am sorry the word priest is in our prayer-book; and if I could, I would take it out to-morrow."

A party of Philadelphians went to New York to inspect for themselves the *Westfield*, and, if possible, ascertain the cause of the explosion. The gentlemen are a sub-committee on boiler inspections, and consist of Inspector T. J. Lovegrove, Chairman, Dr. W. W. Burnell; Committee, William J. Nead, William Thornton, John McGrath; Messenger, Mortimer L. Johnson; President of the Select Committee, Samuel W. Cattell. This explosion is likely to cause a large amount of facts to be spread before the public. It is a terrible school but the lesson will be valuable.

The State of Michigan, in view of the importance of the peach trade, has fixed the capacity of a peach basket by statutory enactment. The law of that State says: The quantity known as a box or basket of peaches shall contain 761 and 4-5 cubic inches, or one-third of a bushel, strict measure.

In San Francisco the salaries of clergymen are being reduced. One Presbyterian church which formerly gave $6,000 a year now gives but half that sum; another, which gave the largest salary in the city, now gives but $4,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Boston, a few days since, workmen engaged in remodeling the interior of an old residence, are reported to have made discovery calculated to tickle the fancy of epicures. In finishing the attics the ceiling was so constructed as to leave a considerable place just under the ridgepole, access to which could be obtained by a locked and concealed door. The workmen found a key by which the door was opened, and discovered in this strange place of deposit one hundred and thirty-two dozen bottles of wine. None of the surviving members of the family who occupied the house for many years have ever known the use of the place for any purpose, and it is supposed that the late owner put the wine there soon after the house was built—perhaps fifty or sixty years ago, when the cost was but a trifle.

A syndicate is, in the ordinary sense of the term, a council of cyndics, or officers of the government invested with specific powers, the same differing in different countries and on different occasions. In this case the term is used to designate the English and American bankers who are associated in the taking of the new loan, and who take all of the $200,000,000 not already taken, or promptly subscribed by the national banks generally.

Five times has the Colonial Legislature of South Australia passed a law allowing widowers, if they would, to marry sisters of their deceased wives, and five times in succession has Her Majesty's Government interposed the relentless opposition of the royal veto. At last, on the sixth trial, they have carried the day. A law has finally been obtained in their favor to which Her Majesty has given her assent.

A German family of six persons, residing in Williamsburg, New York, were poisoned on Sunday last by eating blue-fish for their breakfast. Before the meal was half over all were afflicted with intense pain in the head, and their faces swelled to unnatural proportions. A physician was summoned and succeeded, after some four hours, in having the poison ejected. It acted like strychnine, and it is said that many who go for blue-fish use that poison on the bait that they throw away for the purpose of keeping the "school" together. Others attribute the poisonous qualities of this delicious fish to its nibbling in old wrecks on the Long Island coast, and thus becoming impregnated with copper.

The British Consul General at Havana observes that the paper makers of England should give some attention to the enormous quantities of fibrous tropical plants and trees which abound in Cuba. Successful experiments have been made by local paper makers on the fiber of bamboo cane, and on some of the creeping parasite plants indigenous to Cuba. The Consul hears that attention is being given in Jamaica to the preparation of the bamboo for the paper makers in America. This beautiful plant, or rather tree, grows abundantly in Cuba, and could be purchased and crushed at very cheap rates. It is said to excel, for paper, all the fibrous grasses of late used by our paper makers, and to mix easily with the linen rag pulp and other more ordinary materials.

The *Globe* says that of families that spend between $25,000 and $30,000 a year there are about a thousand in New York. Of families spending between $50,000 and $60,000 a year there are about sixty or seventy, and ten or thirteen thousand families spend $10,000 annually. These are the figures that explain those gorgeous dresses you see at parties; those princely apartments with all the luxuries of the east and west; the endless tide of magnificent carriages and horses that flow in the park; that gay and splendid life which has made New York the Paris of America—a city of luxury and frivolity.

A New York paper remarks, on the subject of weddings: "Owing to the fact of making rich and costly presents to the bride becoming so general, and also to the fact that it is now expected of people accepting an invitation to attend a wedding, that they should bring presents, the number of regrets has increased, of late, to an alarming extent. To remedy "this sad state of things," the custom is now being introduced in New York city of adding to the bottom of invitations, "No presents will be received except from relatives."

A pleasing little variation of religious exercises, not heretofore down in any ritual, is reported from Kansas, St. Lawrence. It was suddenly revealed to a worshipping congregation that a cock fight was in progress in the meeting house yard. The sacred edifice was emptied in a moment, the ostensible purpose of the evacuators being sternly to stop the combat, which, however, they somehow failed to do, while the deserted pastor put his head out of the window and ejaculated: "You are all miserable sinners—which whipped?" Well, better a battle of cocks in the yard than a battle of brethren and sisters inside the church—a battle like those which we have not seldom been grieved to record.

The question of the superiority of English and American stock, which has long been disputed, now promises to be in a measure determined. Recently Mr. Bruce of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was commissioned by an enterprising American turfman to visit England for the purpose of buying the very best horse on the turf, and by practical test on an American race-course, decide the question. The purchase of such an animal Mr. Bruce found next to impossible, and a well known Newmarket trainer said that "Sterling," who ran second in the 2,000 guinea race, might be matched against any prominent American three-year-old. "Harry Basset" was named, and a match of one and a half miles, for $25,000, each to carry 110 pounds, was proposed to be run at Baltimore this fall.

It is likely that there will be a considerable increase in distillation from grain during the coming season. Many of the distilleries which are in the habit of suspending operations during the hot months are already making preparations to resume work, and several that have not been in operation for a year are being put in order for the fall trade. The abundance and price of grain, and the fair price at which spirits are now selling, indidate a good market, as there is now not to exceed thirty-five or thirty-six million gallons of spirits of all kinds in the country. The prospect of fruit spirits will not be as large as last year, the fruit crop having partially failed in several States. South Carolina and California are the only States having an increased yield.

An account of the earlier operations of the American expedition in Corea, written by a correspondent in the United States fleet, was sent by mail from Corea to San Francisco, thence telegraphed to the Atlantic seaboard, and then sent by mail to London, where it was published in the *Times* of the morning of August 2. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the evening of August 2d, gives a similar account, taken from the *North China Herald*, received that day by the French mail through the Suez Canal and Marseilles. It will therefore be seen that the news of the first encounter between the Coreans and the United States expedition was received in London about the same time, coming round the world in both directions.

The recent hot weather and the absence of prolonged rains have reduced the Schuylkill to a very low stage, and Philadelphia is threatened with another water famine. Parties in charge of carts used for sprinkling the streets have been notified that for the present they must cease operations.

A gentleman in Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Wm. H. Liel, offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the recovery of his son, five years of age, who has been missing since June 26th, and is supposed to have been carried off by gypsies or straggling Italian musicians.

The Detroit papers speak of immense fires in the woods of Michigan. Vessels from Lake Huron report that the line of shore in many places seems a line of fire, and that the smoke is so dense as to peril navigation. The fire is causing terrible havoc in the woods and great destruction of property on improved farms. The same is the case in Canada, where farm buildings and crops, and even villages have been swept away by the flames.

There is a law in Connecticut to the effect that every child, between the ages of 6 and 14 years, shall attend school three months a year; and every person violating this law shall be fined five dollars a week. The Board of Education intends to put this law in force, and has issued circulars to that effect. This approaches compulsory education.

A correspondent who recently visited the Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., writes: "I learned one thing that I do not remember to have seen in print, that they are strictly temperate except on the 1st of January, when they have a grand drunk. Last January they were given four days for a spree of this sort, and they went through it with magnificent system and success. I omitted to inquire what their favorite beverage is; but somebody should find it out; for after getting drunk and keeping so four days, they come out refreshed and invigorated. There is no joke about this; for the proprietor said that on the day following their enormous "bum" in January they did a larger day's work than before or since on a single day."

A giant bird, the largest creature ever seen in this country with wings, and it is believed unknown to American ornithology, suddenly appeared in the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, a few days since, and remained several minutes quietly perched on a housetop to be gazed at by the astonished multitude.

The superiority of beer as a wholesome and refreshing beverage, is claimed to have been most satisfactorily demonstrated during the late war between Germany and France. In their official reports to the Medical Board the German military surgeons bear witness to the advantages of beer over wine, especially the poor common wines of the Champagne and other wine-producing parts of the country they took possession of, and still to a certain extent occupy. They state it to be the peculiarly refreshing property of the carbonic acid gas contained in beer that makes it such a grateful beverage, not only to the healthy, after a long and fatiguing march, or when fairly worn out by the excitement of a day's hard fighting. But they lay much greater stress on the use of beer in the hospitals and field ambulances, which they administered, when it could be obtained, with great success, as a cordial, both to the wounded and convalescent soldiers placed for the time under their medical care.

The simplest method of detecting adulterated tea, is to burn it and weigh the ashes. Any kind of tea, from the best down to the most common, must not leave over 5 per cent. of ash; while those adulterated sorts have actually given 35 to 43 per cent. of ash, proving that at least 30 to 40 per cent of worthless or injurious stuff had been added. If a pound of such tea were to cost $1, it would contain from 60 to 76 cents' worth of tea, and some six ounces of plaster, sold for about 6 cents per ounce.

In Wilmington within the last twenty-one years, one firm have built the hulls of one hundred and thirty iron steamers and steamships, and another firm have done nearly as well. Some of these vessels are of the largest size, and have been employed in the ocean coast service upon the Atlantic and the Pacific. At Chester operations are about to commence in iron shipbuilding, a builder who formerly operated in New York, having resolved to commence that branch of industry in Delaware county.

It costs something to be a first-class yachtman in New York. Samuels' Dreadnaught, which has just been completed is offered for sale for $50,000. The Dauntless was sold to young Bennett very cheap, and yet she cost him $40,000 before he had her under repairs. Mr. Hatch, the banker, has just sold his yacht for $30,000. George Osgood's new boat cost him $35,000. The fitting of his vessel and the voyage to Europe cost Mr. Douglass $80,000 the round trip. It takes forty men to man a first-class yacht, and the expenses during the yachting season are $4,000 a month.

The number of sentenced persons at the houses of industry in Boston at present is 914, being an increase of thirty-five per cent. over the number at the corresponding time last year. There are 214 more prisoners now in the House of Industry than there are cells in the prison.

In England, quite recently, a Newfoundland dog was the subject of dispute, and to settle the question of ownership suit was brought. The defendant who had possession of the dog, claimed that he was seven years old, was lost in 1867, and recovered in April, 1871. The plaintiff, a widow, on the other hand, contended that the dog was only two years old, and had been brought up from infancy by her and her attendants. Both parties swore positively to this state of facts respectively, and appeared to be firmly convinced of the justice of their cases. The witness, however, of the greatest force and weight, was the dog. By order of the Judge, he was brought into court, and, although he had been in the custody of the defendant since April, he evinced the most lively signs of recognition of a personal attendant of the plaintiff, who, it is claimed, had had him under her care when a puppy. The case was summed up, the immense Newfoundland dog, of a jet black color, with white chest and paws, being seated at the side of the Justice during the whole time of the delivery of the charge to the jury. Under the charge of the court, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, being influenced by the undoubted testimony of the dumb animal.

A traction engine with an omnibus has just been constructed for the Government of the British East Indies, and is designed to run for the conveyance of passengers and mails, and also of troops and supplies for the distance of 68 miles. The engine, running on common dirt roads, is placed on three wheels instead of four, giving it a smaller base, and thus enabling it to turn within its own length and breadth, and to manœuvre along narrow and crooked highways. All the parts are constructed of wrought iron or steel, so that the machine is much more compact and lighter than the ordinary locomotive. The weight of the engine, with tender fully supplied with water and coal, is 12 tons. The omnibus attached, which is a double decker, will carry 65 passengers, with baggage and mail bags.

The number of raised checks in circulation, and the skill and facility with which they are changed and passed, has induced the Chicago Clearing House to organize a protective association, the business of which will be to give, as quickly as possible after the discovery of a swindle, a description of the party passing the check, with all necessary details with regard to the manner in which the imposition was practiced. Information will be immediately transmitted by telegraph to all members, putting them on their guard.

The approaching grand convocation of Knights Templar and the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which commences in Baltimore on the 19th of September, is creating considerable attention among the fraternity throughout the country. The gathering, without question, will be one of the largest of the kind ever witnessed in this country, and the procession, which it is proposed to make one of the grand features incident to the convocation, will be large in its proportions and gorgeous in its paraphernalia.

The first cargo of fresh beef ever imported from Texas to the North arrived in Philadelphia last week. It had been preserved by a patent process recently invented, and was apparently in a perfect state of preservation, being free from any smell of putridity, and bright and moist as the meat in the market stalls. The cargo consisted of two hundred and fifty carcases, and was brought on a steamer which is to be employed in the meat transportation business hereafter. The success of this experiment will revolutionize the market business, and secure cheap meat where such a luxury has hardly been known for years.

Mrs. Stowe has just offered this tribute to American scenery and American travel: A party of well dressed people, floating up North river of a bright spring day, is about as ideal a picture of travel as can be desired. In point of natural scenery the Rhine is nothing compared with the Hudson, and our American steamboats certainly are as far ahead of any that ever appeared on the Rhine as Aladdin's palace is ahead of an ordinary dwelling.

The money required for the construction of the tunnel under the river at Detroit, has been provided, and the work is about to be commenced. The building of the drainage tunnel will not occupy more than three or four months, but the great one will require from a year and a half to two years. It will cost some $3,000,000.

The Rev. Newman Hall declares that the churches of the United Kingdom have lost not less than 300,000 members by the vice of intemperance during the past three years.

Every Italian officer's wife must have, in her own right, property yielding her two hundred lire (forty dollars) monthly. No officer is allowed to marry a dowerless girl. Of course there are many secret marriages. After Victor Emmanuel's entry into Rome this 3d of July, when the King sent a "sovereign grace" proclamation by which were pardoned all officers who were married secretly, there was a fine dinner given by several officers of the Bersaglieri corps, at which the hidden unacknowledged wives were brought out and presented to each other with great joy.

There are one hundred different species of figs. Almost all belong to tropical countries, of the vegetation of which they often form a most important feature. They abound in India, in every jungle and hilly situation, to the most northern Himalaya, and some of them are cultivated about every village. The common fig is a native of the east as the specific name Carica imports; but it is now cultivated throughout the whole of the south of Europe, and is even found naturalized there. Its cultivation has also extended to many warm countries. In North America it is seldom to be seen further north than Philadelphia, and is not sufficiently hardy to be a common fruit. In Lancaster there is a number of trees which bear excellent fruit. Fig trees are propagated by seed, by suckers, etc.; very frequently by layers or by cuttings.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Alleged Movement for a New Republican Candidate.

Some time ago the New York *Herald* published a sensation story of a new political movement, said to have been incubated in Georgia, having for its object the breaking up of the Republican party, or rather the defeat of General Grant. This story it now substantially reiterates, and avers that should the Democracy gain ground in the North at the ensuing elections, the movement will be inaugurated immediately afterwards. Hon. Ben. Hill is said to be the father of the project. Indeed, it is claimed that he is the father of the new departure, and that partly at his instance, Hendricks persuaded Vallandigham to act as obstetrician at its birth. The writer in the *Herald* states that the proposition has taken immensely with the Georgia Republicans, of whom, excepting the postmasters and Federal officials, only Foster Blodgett is in favor of the renomination of General Grant. The same hostility, he adds, is exhibited in nearly all the Southern States where the Republicans are in power—Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas being cited as instances in point. The correspondent further intimates that Senator Fenton of New York has been in extensive correspondence with the prominent men of the South on the subject of the formation of a new party and the probability of the Southern people supporting a ticket headed by a new departure Democrat and a new Departure Republican, the latter to be the candidate for President, and the former for Vice President. A number of influential New England Republicans are also implicated in the alleged anti-Grant movement, one of whom, in a letter to a leading Ohio politician, is said to have uttered some very severe strictures on the President, and to have declared that a new organization was imperatively necessary. The writer states in addition, that he has positive evidence that numerous Republican politicians of the North have promised if the Southern people will lead the way to the formation of a third party on a platform similar to that of the new Departure movement, they will join it, but that their past record forbids the possibility of any affiliation with the Democracy. These various statements of the *Herald* are, of course, to be received *cum grano salis*, but we give them for what they are worth, as part of the history of the political strategy of the time.

THE NEW HEBREW MOVEMENT.

Its Extent and Probable Results—It is Becoming General.

Several weeks ago, in referring to the various reform movements on foot among the churches, we mentioned the schism which had sprung up in the Hebrew Church, and gave some description of the principles and objects of Reformed Judaism, and of the ritualistic and other changes which it contemplated. The movement, originated in Cincinnati two or three months ago, appears to be spreading with considerable rapidity. One of the principa synagogues in the city of Baltimore, the congregation of which, until a late period, was strictly orthodox, is being repaired and renovated to meet the requirements of the reformed ritual. Family pews are being introduced, an organ of medium size has been erected, and there are other evidences of progressiveness. The new prayer book has been adopted, and is in keeping with the "progress of the age," which seems to have taken hold of the ancient religion of the children of Israel, as well as other and newer creeds; all prayers having reference to sacrifices, the return of Israelites to Jerusalem and a personal Messiah are omitted, and others substituted having reference to the mission of Israel among mankind, the speedy acknowledgment by all men of one God, and other prayers of like character.

Another synagogue in the same city is also undergoing changes of a similar character, a mixed choir and organ having been introduced, and portions of the orthodox ritual abolished. The movement is said to be quietly extending throughout many cities.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., August 23, 1871.

The Democratic Sub-Judicial Convention of the Eighteenth District, comprising Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties, held an adjourned meeting here to-day. Failing to agree, two candidates were nominated—William P. Jenks, of Jefferson, and William L. Corbett, of Clarion.

Of the action of the recent Republican Convention the Huntingdon *Journal* says: "The Convention was harmonious throughout, and the nominations have given general satisfaction, and they will be supported earnestly in every quarter. There is a unanimity of sentiment upon the ticket which was hardly to be expected, but which warrants us in saying that Huntingdon county will be on her feet on the second Tuesday of October next, and Democracy will be begging for an existence."

At the quarterly county conventions of the Good Templars of Chester and Delaware, held last week, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the political movement, recently made at Harrisburg, in favor of a third party.

General McCandless, while in Harrisburg, a short time since, says the *State Journal*, confessed in the hearing of several gentlemen that he could and would not carry Montgomery county on account of his connection with the cattle yard ring. The same influence will injure him in Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia and Berks, where the peoble bitterly opposed the incorporation of a cattle yard company.

The Republican nominating convention in Luzerne county is called for Tuesday, September 5th.

The Lancaster *Express* is waging fierce war against the "rings" in that county, for their opposition to the primary election system. It says the latest Legislative slate fixed up by the "ring" is: George Whitson, J. L. Shuman and Mr. Gatchell.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending August 15th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the Commercial, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 118,207—Corn Harvester; Thos. E. Curtiss, Titusville.
No. 118,264—Method of Manufacturing Axles; Geo. Palmer and Chas. W. Hubbard, Pittsburgh.
No. 118,272—Clothes-Drier; J. W. Reed and Hugh Jones, Pittsburgh.
No. 118,279—Furnace for the Manufacture of Iron and Steel; Henderson Ross, John H. Clemens, Pittsburgh.
No. 118,309—Animal-Trap; Geo. S. Walker, Erie.
No. 118,359—Process for Deodorizing Hydracarbon Oils; Richard Gaggen, Erie.
No. 118,384—Topical Heater for Oil Wells; Newberry, Titusville.

SOMETHING ABOUT RUSSIA.

Her Material, Military and Other Resources.

In view of the fact that a war tempest seems impending in Eastern Europe, and that all eyes are instinctively turned to Russia as the most likely quarter from which the threatened storm will burst, a brief account of the present condition and resources of the Russian Empire may be of interest to our readers.

The tremendous strain which the Crimean war imposed upon Russia would seem to have opened her eyes to the necessity of a more thorough development of the capabilities of her material strength. In 1855 she had only 419 miles of railway; she has now between seven and eight thousand. The annual value of her factories has increased from $225,000,000, in 1855, to nearly double that amount in 1870. At the former period only three cities in the Empire were even tolerably paved or lighted; at present almost every second-rate provincial town is thus improved. Then, twenty-three million Russians, more than a third of the entire population, were slaves belonging to the soil; now, serfdom is abolished, and the freedmen number in their ranks many of the ablest business men, and some of the best magistrates to be found in the empire. At that time the legal system of Russia was carried on according to the obsolete forms of medieval law; now, trial by jury in open court is an established institution of the country. Then, the soldier's term of service was twenty-five years: it is now reduced to ten. The police organization, the passport system, and the postal service have within the same period been subjected to extensive reforms, and the public press has been allowed far greater range and liberty of discussion.

In spite of these popular reforms, however, Russia still remains a military despotism. Under the present army reorganization scheme twenty-five per cent. of the entire male population over twenty-one years of age are to be absorbed in the ranks; the term of military enlistment is to extend over seven years of active service, and eight years more in the reserves; the purchase of substitutes for the time being is to be altogether prohibited, and persons incapacitated for service in the field are to be detailed for garrison duty in the various fortresses. This will give a field army of over a million of men, supported by a reserve of even yet greater strength. A very important element of this force will consist in the corps of irregular cavalry which it is proposed to organize from among the Cossack and Circassian tribes. The experience of the Franco-Prussian war having shown the immense results which may be achieved through a skillful use of the cavalry arm, Russia proposes to profit by the hint, and, in doing so, will unquestionably add a weapon of great power to her military armament. Nor has the necessity of providing this vast army with officers been overlooked. The conscription ukase of last December imposed military liability even upon the hitherto exempt nobility, which gives a selection of officers extending over the best educated and most influential classes of the empire.

It is said, however, that of the forty millions of the laboring class—the raw material of the imperial army—fully fifty per cent. are incapacitated for military service by physical weakness or disease, and that the total number of able bodied men which European Russia, with a population of sixty millions, can reckon up, is not greater than the aggregate produced by the thirty-eight millions of France. It is not necessary here to recite the causes which are assigned for this state of things by the medical commission deputed by the Czar, to investigate the sanitary condition of these classes; it is probable that the real source of the evil lies in two long established faults of the Russian system, the low rate of wages and the gross ignorance of the peasantry. From whatever cause it arises, however, the actual loss incurred in the diminution of her natural strength considerably increases the uncertainty of her being more than a match for any power that can be brought against her. But on the other hand, what the Russian soldier lacks in hardiness and toughness of fiber, he makes up by passive endurance, dogged resolution, and that enthusiastic devotion, blended of loyalty and religion, naturally excited by a sovereign who is at once Emperor and hierarch. During the last three years Russia has expended upwards of seventy-five millions of dollars upon railways alone, chiefly built for strategic purposes. The war budget of 1869 amounted to over eighty millions, while that of last year exceeded it. Forty millions of roubles have been set apart, by order of the Emperor, for "extraordinary war expenses" of the present year; four new iron-clads and more than twenty gunboats have been built during the last twelve months, while the government factories have just turned out half a million remodelled and and one hundred and fifty thousand new breach-loaders. The whole land is alive with the busy notes of preparation—the roar of furnaces casting monster cannon, the crack of rifles experimenting at long range, the rush of steam engines conveying troops to their destination. All this has a meaning. What does it mean?

HIGH LIVING IN NEW YORK.

The Upper Ten and the Upper Fives of the Upper Tens.

THE UPPER TENS.

Incredible as it seems, there must be more than 10,000 families in New York who keep up an establishment in fashionable style and spend at least $10,000 a year. Ten thousand families—a hundred millions a year. The figures will seem impossible, but here is luculent proof. The number on Fifth avenue exceeds 750; those on Madison avenue exceed 570. There are between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets alone forty-five side streets, that will fairly average 150 houses between Sixth avenue and Fourth avenue, the boundaries of fashion. These alone would give 7,000, and with Fifth and Madison Avenue over 8,000. And now we have to include Lexington avenue, Park avenue, the streets beyond Fifty-ninth street, and the other fashionable localities scattered over the city—and the number of four-story brown-stone front houses will easily reach 1,300, which would leave our calculation far too low. Some of the men who keep up these establishments are poor. There is many a poor fellow on a salary of perhaps $5,000 a year—for a man with $5,000 a year is poor in New York—who lives in a nice brown-stone front house on a fashionable side street. He has to keep at the very least four servants: a cook, a scullery maid, who helps her and may do at the same time the laundry work, an upstairs girl, and—and if he has children (poor people mostly do *have* children)—a nurse. He pays $3,000 rent for the house and, after he has paid his servants, has nothing left to live on. Nevertheless, it costs him $10,000 to live. How can he do it? He *does* do it, no matter if he can or no. People live recklessly in New York, and in the vain struggle of emulation they go far beyond their means. They starve themselves, as some Italian nobles do—to keep up grand state before the world. In many a family the food is scanty because of the carriage being elegant; many a lady on Fifth avenue has nothing to wear at home because she gives parties in which she likes to be gorgeously dressed.

THE UPPER FIVES.

Of such families—families that spend between $25,000 and $30,000 a year—there are about a thousand in New York. It would be impossible to ascertain the exact figures, but the above figure is a result of considerable research, and to be relied on as very near approximating the fact. Easier it is to give a close figure as to the families spending between $30,00 and $60,000 a year. There are about sixty or seventy such families. Our figures would stand, then, thus: 10,000 or 13,000 families that spend $10,000 a year; 1,000 that spend between $25,000 and $30,000 a year, and 60 or 70 whom it costs $50,000 a year to live. Here are the figures for the gods. These are the figures that explain those gorgeous dresses you see at parties; those princely apartments with all the luxuries of the East and the West; the endless tide of magnificent carriages and horses that flows in the park; that gay and splendid life which has made New York the Paris of America—a city of luxury and frivolity, in which man begins at $100,000.

PITTSBURGH'S RANK AS A CITY.

Interesting Comparisons from the Census Returns.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It seems to me that neither the Commercial nor any other of our city newspapers has considered in their proper light the figures of the census of 1870, in their relation to Pittsburgh. I venture to call your attention to the following:

City limits are of such arbitrary character that they sometimes exclude the majority of the population appertaining to one community. A much better estimate of the real state of affairs is obtained by considering the relative importance of localities by counties. It is not a perfect classification, but it is a far closer approximation to facts than the other. A glance at the subjoined figures will show this.

West of the Alleghenies, the leading counties are these:

County. (City.)	Present Population.	Increase since 1860.
Cook, (Chicago.)	350,236	205,282
St. Louis, (St. Louis.)	339,774	149,250
Allegheny, (Pittsburgh.)	262,383	83,552
Hamilton, (Cincinnati.)	260,617	44,207
N. Orleans, (N. O.)	191,322	16,831
Erie, (Buffalo.)	176,930	34,959
S Francisco, (S Francisco.)	149,482	92,677
Wayne, (Detroit.)	119,041	43,837
Jefferson, (Louisville.)	118,956	29,552

We see that Pittsburgh stands third among all Western cities, and in a group of four, of which the lowest shows nearly 70,000 over the highest of the next succeeding group.

We see also that her positive increase is only exceeded by Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. So much for the West.

Compare her now with the two prominent Eastern cities with which she is closely related, commercially and geographically.

	Present population.	Increase since 1860.
Philadelphia	673,726	108,197
Baltimore	330,618	64,065
Pittsburgh	262,383	83,552

Her positive increase is larger than that of Baltimore by 18,487, and her ratio of increase is forty-seven per cent. against twenty-four per cent. Her positive increase is only 44,132 less than that of Philadelphia, and her ratio of increase is forty-seven per cent. against nineteen per cent.

X.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1871.

POISONED FLOUR BARRELS.

Chicago Coopers Exercised—Gloomy Assertions.

The flour barrel coopers of Chicago, it is stated, are disturbed by the fact that most of the flouring mills within the municipal limits use old instead of new barrels for putting up their flour. The number of old barrels used daily is put at one thousand, and the number manufactured daily does not exceed seventeen hundred. While this is a matter of dollars and cents to the coopers, it is also of vital interest to the people at large, as the Chicago *Republican* demonstrates, in this way:

"Certain poor persons make a business of collecting these barrels for the mills. Where have the barrels been? Standing about grocery stores, rolled about in the excrementitious matter of stable yards, and kept in moldy cellars until they are contaminated with corruption. Fermented flour adheres to them on the inside; rats and mice have made their nests in them, and they are more or less impregnated with foul decay. Corrupt animal matter has been in contact with them, and rat poison has been thrown promiscuously about them in cellars and grocery stores, where they have been collected. People are frequently poisoned without suspecting where the poison may have been deposited. The facts stated may well cause general alarm, and we are glad that the coopers are agitating the matter, even although the movement may have a suspicion of self-interest."

McCook's Illness.

[From the Columbus Statesman.]

The reason of Colonel McCook's physical prostration is easily explained. When he entered upon his active canvass in the latter part of July, he was in ill health and under medical treatment. Speaking once, and sometimes twice a day since then, and traveling thirty, forty and fifty miles between each meeting in extreme hot weather, has so debilitated him and prostrated his nervous system that his longer continuance in the canvass would be attended very possibly with fatal results. Col. McCook is loth to give up his appointments, but the Executive Committee wisely deemed the party had no right to demand the sacrifice his longer continuance in the field might render inevitable.

MARVELOUS FACTS.

Pittsburgh Blacksmiths Stumped—Unseen Hands Producing Delightful Music—Spirit Artists.

In the *Golden Age* of the 19th instant E. D. Babbitt, dating at Chicago, narrates under the title, "Marvelous Facts," some startling things, rather difficult to believe, especially the story wherein the Pittsburgh blacksmiths are made to play a part. We make the following selection:

In your paper of June 17th it was stated that a clergyman went to one of Mr. Charles H. Read's circles to expose him, and suddenly left with a steel ring upon his neck, and went hundreds of miles to get blacksmiths to file it off, which they were unable to do. This is correct, and I will explain a little more about this case. The clergyman's name was Rev. Mr. Thurston. He took two rings of case-hardened steel, which he had made for the purpose to thwart Mr. Read, when, instead of accomplishing his purpose, he was caught in a grand trap himself, one of his own rings, which was far smaller than his head, being placed upon his own neck. He left suddenly, went from New York to Pittsburgh, but found no blacksmith able to file it apart. He finally concluded he would consult a physical medium but noticing that some power had been given to the ring by which it had entirely destroyed a painful tumor on his neck, and becoming convinced of this power of spirits, he concluded to let it remain on. Your paper remarks that you "regret that he had not the moral courage to show his neck with the ring on it to the public." Let me say that Mr. Thurston has this moral courage, that the ring is still on his neck, and that he and his ring have become lecturers on Spiritualism. This is not the first time that skeptics have been outwitted by the spirits. Tell me, ye wiseacres of science, by what known law of nature could such a ring be placed on Mr. Thurston's neck, and if all human beings prove to be too ignorant to accomplish such a feat, then frankly admit that some higher power has done it, or forever after hold your peace.

I attended a circle of Mrs. Maud Lord, in Chicago. The circle extended around a good sized room, and all joined hands. Before forming, the members examined every part of the room most carefully. To secure the best results, the light must be extinguished—darkness being negative, and permitting as important chemical effects as a dark room does for finishing the negative of a photograph. Mrs. Lord sat in the center of the circle a number of feet away from any one, and kept patting her hands gently together to show that she had no agency in anything except to supply the aura, by the aid of which the spirits could materialize themselves, and also describe the appearance of the spirits. As soon as it was made dark, exclamations came from all parts of the circle, all stating that hands caressed and patted them, whispered to them, and often told their names, or when their names were not vocalized Mrs. Lord herself could generally see them standing out in letters of light over their heads. Though all present were grown persons, little hands would come and clasp my own, and little voices whisper papa, papa! while Mrs. Lord would give their appearance and their names exactly, as well as those of my other spirit friends. In the same way she would describe the departed friends of the whole circle correctly, although nearly all were strangers; a guitar would sweep above our heads with amazing rapidity, far exceeding the flight of a bird, meantime playing a tune; articles would be taken from one person to another, while a fan swept round and round the circle, creating a delightful breeze, and passing a score of persons in the same time that an ordinary human hand would pass by one or two only. Lights also appeared keeping time to music.

I went to several mediums in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, who were total strangers to me. My spirit friends were described correctly each time, their names and former occupation given, and a delightful conversation was held about earthly and heavenly things, old associations being brought up and discussed as though they were present in the flesh. The spirit world was described in colors so glowing and yet so life-like, and the philosophy of the future state was represented so natural and beautiful, that the popular church notions of the same appear quite absurd in comparison. Sometimes a writing medium, like Mrs. Staats, of New York, would give their very autographs, while Mr. Charles H. Foster, of New York, would exhibit a name in large red letters on his arm.

In company with a prominent editor of New York, I visited Dr. Slade, 207 West Twenty-second street, New York. We were seated in broad daylight, our hands joined, and immediately knocks were heard in different parts of the room, a chair came dashing up to the table, and at the request of the doctor, the editor and his chair were moved back from the table without visible contact. Tunes were played on an old broken accordeon which none of us could get a sound from, and a small pencil point moved and wrote a message on a slate held by the editor himself. The doctor showed us a beautifully finished portrait of his spirit wife, which was executed with his fingers in life size in one hour, a work which an ordinary human artist would require days for. This purported to be the work of a Scotch artist, and was done while the doctor was in a trance. The doctor himself knows nothing of art, and says that it is the only perfect likeness of his wife that was ever taken.

At the residence of the Hon. D. L. Williams, Owasso, Mich., I saw a full length drawing of his spirit daughter, executed in the dark by Anderson in New York, by what purported to be the spirit of Raphael. I have never seen anything so exquisite in the galleries of Europe or America, and the drapery surpasses in beautiful simplicity of arrangement the conception of any Paris or New York dress-maker.

Mr. Potts, a fine old Christian gentleman, of Harrisburg, Penn., has a room in his residence devoted to the exclusive use of the spirits, aided by the aura of his mediumistic family. He places blank sheets of paper in the room, has the room entirely vacated, locks the door, and in a short time pictures will be drawn which artists have pronounced extraordinary works of art, and this without pen, pencil, or colors. This is enough to bring down the abuse of the surrounding churchianity, although Mr. Potts is well known for his high moral character.

THE MURDER MANIA.

A Stranger Killed in Jamestown for His Money—The Ghastly Secret of a Brewery.

Hardly had the people of Jamestown, New York, gotten over their painful excitement consequent upon the recent terrible steamboat explosion and loss of life which occurred upon Lake Chautauqua, before, according to the Titusville *Courier* of Monday, they were again horrified by the announcement and subsequent discovery of a dreadful murder committed by one of their own citizens in their own town.

The particulars, as we glean them from the journal in question, are that some days ago a stranger, apparently a Swede, visited Jamestown for the purpose as he avowed it, of purchasing some property and making his residence in the village. He showed considerable money, and told several persons he had six or eight thousand dollars to invest. A few days afterwards he was induced to visit the brewery just over the hill from the business portion of the village, but in the village limits, and while there he drank freely of liquor. During his stay he was either invited by the proprietor, one Marlow, or went of his own accord with him into the vaults of the brewery. While there Marlow and himself, it is said, had some high words, which attracted the attention of those sitting in the dwelling near by. The companion of the murdered man went, or attempted to go to the relief of his friend, and while doing so heard a pistol shot in the vault. He hurried along and met Marlow coming out, who remarked to him in an excited manner, "Don't go in there or I'll fix you!"

Both returned to the house, and soon after the friend of the murrdered man left the premises, and in a day or two arrived at Dunkirk, where he told his story. An examination was resolved upon, and an officer returned to Jamestown, where a thorough search was made, which disclosed a frightful tale of blood, and an attempt to burn the body of the victim.

The premises of Marlow—the vaults—show blood upon the walls and floor, and in the furnace near by were found the skull and other bones of a human being! The wife of Marlow, it is said, confesses that her husband "quarreled with some man one day last week," and that she "had not seen the man since." Marlow was arrested, and has an examination this morning. He is the owner of the brewery property there, and is reputed to be a quiet, industrious man. Much excitement exists at Jamestown, and there seems to be but one opinion of Marlow's guilt. Other particulars are expected in a day or two.

We published yesterday the outlines of a terrible murder committed in a brewery at Jamestown, New York, last week, the body of the murdered man being thrust, while warm, into a large furnace, and thus consumed. The additional facts in the case, as we condese them from the local journal, are that Marlow, the assassin, decoyed his victim into the cellar of the brewery for the purpose of murdering him for his money, of which he was supposed to possess several thousand dollars. A man in the employ of Marlow, who had witnessed their descent into the cellar, having occasion shortly after to go down himself, found the door fastened from the inside, upon which, hearing voices within, he stood and listened, and presently heard the report of a revolver, shortly after which Marlow opened the door and came up alone from below, with a great clot of blood on his forehead and several spots of blood on his boots. The workman, being a foreigner but a few weeks in this country, and entirely unacquainted with the English language, was at a loss what steps to take in the matter. The next night but one, however, being on duty at the brewery, he instituted an examination which disclosed among the ashes of the furnace several pieces of bone, while upon the left hand side of the door was found a part of the lower arm, containing the elbow socket, complete. The next morning further examination was had by the police authorities. Blood was found in the cellar or vault under the ice house about eight feet from the door; then passing east through the cellar door from that cellar into the east cellar, from a few feet inside the third cellar is a train or series of blood stains, as if a bleeding body had been dragged that way. On top of the cellar stairs was a trace of blood and the bottom of the arch entrance was stained as if with drippings of some kind. A barrel or keg was found near the house containing ashes, and upon sifting them a large quantity of bones were found. Small pieces of human skull, ends of finger bones, toe bones, etc.; also fifteen human teeth, two ivory bosom studs of a similar make to those worn by Bachmann, three vest buttons, one vest buckle, and eyelet and ring, and boot or shoe nails, a five cent nickel and a piece of silver or lead melted. There was also found in the cellar a large clot of blood containing a portion of brains. The wretch has since been arrested, and a verdict of wilful murder found against him by the coroner's jury.

FORTUNE FOUND.

A Pennsylvanian Picks Up a $75,000 Diamond in South Africa.

A *World* correspondent, writing from the South African diamond fields, under date of June 15, says: Mr. J. B. Hopkins, from Lockport, Pa., came to South Africa two months ago, and last Monday the wind blowing so hard, causing thick clouds of dust so that no one could remain in their claims, Hopkins meandered out from the camp and over the plain, and observing some garnets shining on the ground about a mile and a half from camp, he dropped on his knee and elbow, and picking it up commenced to scrape for more, when a bright point caught his eye. Scraping under this, out popped a magnificent fifty-five and an eighth karat diamond, octahedron, flawless and speckless, of that peculiar straw color that is so fashionable in England, and worth in the United States at least $75,000. When it made its appearance Hopkins was paralyzed for a moment, and the diamond could have been taken from him without his having the power to prevent it. Hopkins and I are partners now, and on the 4th of September we leave for America *via* Cape Town and England, with over $100,000 worth of beautiful rough diamonds of all colors, shapes and sizes.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT.

Reply to the Invitation Extended by the Lincoln Club.

Mr. Henry Lloyd, President of the Lincoln Club—through which an invitation was extended to President Grant, to become the guest of the club during his stay in this city, on his way west—has received the following reply from the President's private secretary, Mr. Porter:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 19, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to convey to you, and the members of the "Lincoln Club," his thanks for your very cordial invitation to accept of your hospitality while passing through Pittsburgh, on his visit west. He will reach Pittsburgh about the 12th or 15th of September, but is not yet able to decide whether he can stop long enough to accept your polite invitation.

Very truly yours, HORACE PORTER.

Mr. Henry Lloyd, President of the Lincoln Club.

THE BLOOD PESTILENCE.

Murder and Suicide—A Double Horror in Elk County.

On the morning of the 17th instant a man named Richards, residing at Wilcox, Elk county, in the employ of the Wilcox Tanning and Lumber Company, as a leather roller, shot his wife and then himself. Richards has been partially insane for some months past, and this, together with his being jealous of his wife, prompted him to the fearful deed. Richards was killed outright, and at last accounts his wife was alive, but in a critical condition.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disturbances at Newcastle-on-Tyne

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The Retirement of Baron Beust Predicted.

The Debate in the British Parliament on the Ballot Bill.

NEW YORK, August 23.—London papers just received give the proceedings in the British Parliament on the ballot bill discussion. In advocating the passage of the bill in the House of Lords on the 10th instant, Lord Ripton spoke of the election in the District of Columbia, which he witnessed while in this country, and said that though the contest was one of race, white *versus* black, yet the election was conducted with the utmost tranquility. This, he added, was evidence that the ballot conduces in a remarkable degree to tranquility, simplicity and order at elections. The Duke of Somerset, in debating the measure, said the Government was in difficulty, and wanted a rallying cry. All its measures had been broken down. It was the most unlucky Government that ever was. What a mess they had made of it in the park here and in the park in Ireland. Their army could not march and their ships could not swim. The Government did not much care whether the bill was passed or not. It would answer their purpose either way.

The Cholera in Russia.

Late foreign papers contain accounts of the cholera in Russia, from which it appears that there is a heavy mortality from the disease in that country in proportion to the population. In St. Petersburg from the first appearance of the cholera on the 29th of August, 1870, there have been 6,817 cases, and 2,797 deaths. In Moscow and its environs the epidemic is of a very malignant character, and in some regions where medical assistance is difficult to obtain, it has committed fearful ravages. The following is the report from Moscow of the 1st instant: Cases remaining 523; new cases, 69; deaths, 33. Since the thirteenth of March there have been 3,568 cases in Moscow, and 1,643 death. The cholera has appeared in several parts of the government of Vladinir, but the proportion of fatal cases is smaller. At Cronstadt, up to the 29th of July, there were 439 cases, and 211 deaths; at Riga, 109 cases in two days; at Wilna, up to the 11th of July, there had been 1,136 cases, and 510 deaths; at Tambaff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, 2,504 cases were reported up to the 21st of July, and 1,242 deaths. At Rybinsk, a very important corn depot on the Volga, more than half the cases proved fatal. Many inhabitants were leaving the country where the disease was most prevalent, but in some sections accounts are more favorable.

Disturbances at New Castle—The Cholera.

LONDON, August 23.—The disturbances at Newcastle on Tyne continue and the authorities contemplate calling out the militia to effect the restoration of order.

A foreign ship has arrived at Shields with cholera on board.

Retirement of Baron Beust.

VIENNA, August 23.—The *Free Press* to-day, in a leading editorial, hints at the retirement of Baron Beust, and urges as a political demonstration his election as deputy from Vienna in the Austrian Parliament.

Dissolution of the Republican Union—Use of Petroleum by the Commune.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—Gambetta proposes the dissolution of the Republican union of Deputies to the Assembly on the 1st of May next.

Evidence given before the court martial established the fact that Federals disguised as firemen fed the flames in Paris with petroleum. M. Collett, a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received Ferre's orders to shoot the hostages under his charge, and that he declined to comply therewith.

The Potatoe Blight in Ireland.

LONDON, August 23.—The reports of the potatoe blight in Ireland are exaggerated.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 23.—The steamship France, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Helvetia arrived in the Thames.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 23.—Consols 93⅜. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62, 93½; do '65, 93⅜; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 90⅜.

PARIS, August 23.—Rentes 56f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef 75s. Cheese 49s 6d.

THE WAR IN COREA.

Reported Capture of Two American War Vessels and All on Board Killed.

New York papers of Monday evening contain a dispatch from Washington that the Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches containing full details of the second battle in Corea, but is unwilling to as yet lay them in full before the public. Among these details is found the following important news, which is the latest from the scene of hostilities, and may possibly be the cause of the Secretary's silence:

The Szechuene brings word that a junk from Corea brought news to Cheefoo that two American men-of-war had run ashore, one of them being the Colorado, and thereupon the Coreans surrounded them and killed every soul on board, except Mr. Low, the American Minister, whom they were keeping as a hostage. It is stated by well-informed parties that as soon as this news spread among the Chinese at Chefoo, a very obvious and unfavorable change took place in their demeanor toward foreigners, even working coolies strutting along with a certain anti-foreign swagger. Their argument was, if even the Coreans can handle foreigners so, what can not the Chinese accomplish?

A dispatch from Washington states that full official reports have been received at the Navy Department from the Asiatic fleet, giving details of the second day's engagement with the Coreans. The facts do not differ substantially from those already published. The dispatches are accompanied by a number of photographic representations of the situations of the fleet, scenery where the operations were conducted, and condition of ports after capture. These were sent to the War Department for inspection.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following details regarding the recent operations in Corea are condensed from the official reports to the Navy Department by Admiral Rodgers. They are the official negotiations of Minister Low, and contain some details not given in the press dispatches from San Francisco: Admiral Rogers's fleet have returned to China. The Colorado, the flag ship, the Alaska and Benecia arrived at Chefoo July 5th, having crossed the Yellow Sea in forty-five hours. The Monocacy and Palos proceeded to Shanghai to be docked for repairs. The preliminary negotiations opened by Minister Low were well received by the Corean district magistrate or prefect having jurisdiction in the vicinity of the anchorage. There seemed every prospect of a speedy and amicable negotiation of the treaty to-night as soon as communication with the Corean Chief Magistrate might be opened. While the Minister awaited this, objection was offered to the survey of the waters in the vicinity of the anchorage, or of the entrance of Satie River. This Admiral Rogers was proceeding with, when two of our surveying launches, which had been treacherously allowed to enter within range, were without warning fired into, and two of our seamen wounded. Our exemption from serious loss is only attributed to the bad gunnery of the Coreans, and the fact that some of our larger vessels were able to arrive in time to drive the barbarian gunners from their works.

This occurred on the 1st of June. Minister Low demanded of the Corean official with whom they were in communication an explanation of the outrage. On consultation with Admiral Rogers, it was determined to allow ten days to pass before any movement was made to resent the insult offered to our flag, in order to allow the Corean authorities an opportunity for a sufficient apology or satisfactory explanation. Notice was meanwhile given by Minister Low that if amends were not offered to himself and Admiral Rogers, they should proceed to obtain satisfaction for the wanton attempt to destroy our surveying party.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A morning paper has the following relative to the Corean troubles: The story of the fight is very simple: On the 10th of June six hundred men landed on the island of Kanghra, and with very little opposition captured the marine redoubt. They then encamped for the night. Next morning they slowly worked their way through the swamp, painfully dragging the heavy howitzers through mud a foot deep, until they reached, and without resistance took Fort Monocacy. Beyond this the land was broken up into little hills, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the guns were drawn over the ground. At last Elbow, (or as it is now christened McKee, in honor of the memory of Lieut. McKee,) was gained. The cannons made a desperate resistance, and displayed a cool courage, which is one of the few noble traits of an Oriental driven to bay; but their weapons were almost harmless, and with a rush and cheer the avengers of our murdered countrymen scrambled over the works, and the almond-eyed barbarians either fled or surrendered. Our death list is in this brief but brilliant engagement comparatively small, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our men signally showed the spirit and pluck of American blood. But it looks now as if England and Prussia will have to take a hand in this matter. Two Englishmen and one German were seized by the Coreans and carried off into the country. One thing is certain, if England does not find out what has become of her subjects, Germany will, so that after all perhaps some other nation will finish what America has commenced.

THE OCEAN'S PERILS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EUTERPE.

A Portion of the Crew Saved.

The Steamer Wyoming Lost.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, reports that the English steamer Tychobrake, bound to England, arrived at Bahia July 26, from Montevideo July 20, having on board Captain George W. Leach, master of the ship Euterpe from New York, who goes to Falmouth and thence to New York. He says that on June 15th, in latitude 36 deg. 30 m. south, longitude 47 deg. west, his ship was reported leaking, and in thirty minutes afterward she went down. The officers and crew took to two boats, the Captain and sixteen men in the larger, and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales, the large boat made Rio Grande du Sud June 14, having been for two days and nights without food or water. The smaller boat had not been heard from, but it is supposed she has been picked up by a passing vessel.

LOSS OF THE WYOMING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 22.—The smack Ida Mary arrived at Newport this morning with wrecked material, including part of the pilot house, with the word "Wyoming" painted on it; an extension table, life preserver, &c., from the wreck of the steamer sunk about three miles off shore. Two mastheads are out of water. She appears to have been blown up by powder or steam.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Wyoming hails from Perth Amboy, and was on her way from this city to Providence. She was from three to four hundred tons burden.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The crew of the sunken steamer Wyoming are safe.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

J. P. Reiley, a medical student in St. Louis, took quinine and morphine to stop the chills, and the dose killed him.

A dispatch from Sprinfield, Illinois, says that the Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association held a meeting Tuesday and heard the report of Governor Oglesby and D. L. Phillips, who had been to Chickopee, Massachusetts, to examine the statue of Mr. Lincoln, which is being cast there. They pronounce the resemblance of the statue to Mr. Lincoln as very good. They also incidentally looked after the prospect of raising enough funds to purchase the four groups of statuary which are yet needed to complete the original design of the monument. They have made a fair start in that direction.

Miss Ella Daly, of Torrence, Mississippi, tired of her life, took a big dose of laudanum and ended it. She had just graduated, and on Monday night a party was given to celebrate the event, after retiring from which she took the fatal potion.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Russian Cattle Plague.

Our Minister to Japan, in his recent dispatches to the State Department, says the Russian cattle plague, while weneing its course over Europe to the British Isles, has been slowly advancing towards Eastern Siberia and through Northern China. Last winter its depredations began on the Russian Pacific coast, destroying nearly all the cattle from the Amoor down to Thaiadstock. It is probable that it may now advance into Corea and pass on to Japan, or even reach America by way of Ascension Island and Alaska. Dr. Macgowan had already apprised the Secretary of State at Washington of the possibility of the epidemic reaching Alaska *via* the Ascension Islands.

What We Drink, and What It Costs.

At the request of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, Mr. Young, of the statistical bureau, furnishes the following estimate of sales of liquors in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871: Whisky 60,000,000 gallons, at six dollars, retail, $360,000,000; imported spirits, 2,500,000 gallons, at ten dollars retail, $25,000,000; imported wine, 10,700,000 gallons, at five dollars retail, $53,500,000; ale, beer and porter, 6,500,000 barrels, at $20 retail, $130,000,000; native brandies, wines and cordials, quantity unknown, estimated value $31,500,000; total, $600,000,000. As a proof of the correctness of the above, it may be stated that during the last fiscal year the receipts from retail liquor dealers who paid twenty-five dollars each for licenses amounted to $3,650,000, indicating that there was one hundred and fifty-six thousand retailers of liquors in the United States. By including those who escaped paying license fees, estimated at four thousand, the number is increased.

THE AQUATIC CONTEST.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 23.—The great boat race for the championship of the world came off here this morning. At a quarter past seven o'clock the boats were in position, and when the word was given a fine start was made, the little craft going off beautifully. The race was closely contested until the three-quarters of a mile was reached, when the St. Johns crew led by three lengths. At this time Renforth, suddenly dropping his oar, fell over in the boat, apparently in an apoplectic fit. The boat was then taken to the shore, and Renforth removed to his quarters. The St. Johns quietly pulled over the course in about forty minutes.

The betting had been quite free at two to one on the Tyne crew, chiefly among Canadians and Pittsburgh men. Renforth died at 8:45. His death has caused a feeling of profound regret.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 23.—After Renforth was brought ashore, his recovery was but temporary, and he had not been in the Claremont House twenty minutes when he died.

It is admitted now that the race was fairly lost to the Tyne crew before Renforth was attacked. The St. Johns crew reached the turning stake in eighteen minutes, and made the entire race in thirty-nine minutes.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Republican State Convention is called for September 27th, at Syracuse.

MURDER IN A MONASTERY.

Trial and Condemnation of an Italian Monk—An Inside View of Monastic Life—"Hilarious" Piety—Jealousy Telling Its Beads.

A remarkable murder trial took place in Rome about three weeks ago, which, partly from the shocking character of the crime, and partly because it was the first trial of a monk before an ordinary Criminal Court, and consequently the first practical illustration of that common civil state to which the priesthood is reduced by reason of the overthrow of the Pope's temporal dominion, attracted great attention. The case was that of a Franciscan monk, of the convent of Civitella, named Luige Santini, who was charged with the murder of a lay brother attached to the same convent, on a fete day last September. The circumstances are quite remarkable, as showing the cloth out of which monks and priests are sometimes manufactured.

This Luigi Santini, before becoming a monk, had been a mason, and when exercising that trade had already undergone three criminal trials—one for defamation, another for threatening language, the third for wounding. With this preparation for a religious life he entered the Franciscan Monastery in 1868, and managed so completely to worm himself into the good opinion of the Superior, that in a very short time he was appointed treasurer of the establishment. From time to time, however, his fierce sanguinary character revealed itself, and the other monks were very careful of giving him offense, from a vague and undefined suspicion that he was capable of any act of violence. He appeared, indeed, to have largely developed the organ of destructiveness, for the other monks who appeared in the witness-box deposed that he had more than once declared that before throwing off his gown he intended to kill somebody. This intention appears to have assumed a still more positive form a few days before the murder; for Santini, who had been ordered to sharpen the knives previous to the fete day, the 22d of September, was heard to exclaim, while engaged in the work, "How famously these knives will now rip up somebody." The fete day arrived, and the "somebody" was found in the person of a lay brother, between whom and Santini a slight altercation arose at the moment the former was carrying a handful of rolls—an altercation speedily brought to a close by three plunges of the knife, which on the following day led to the victim's death. When questioned as to the cause, immediately after the murder, the assassin refused to furnish any explanation, and only replied to the Father Superior and the other monks in these words: "The job is done; you may now take off my gown, and I'll make my way to the Garibaldians or the brigands." The monks, however, detained him in custody until the arrival of the carbineers, to whom they at once handed him over. The trial presented many points, both of social and legal interest. Apart from the strange glimpses which it gave of the inner workings of the monastic life, it raised a curious legal question. The crime was committed on the 22d of September. The royal troops had only occupied Rome two days before, and the royal decrees assimilating the legal condition of the Papal States, to that of the rest of Italy, were not promulgated, and, consequently, could not have legal force for some time later. The crime was so clearly proved by the testimony of the other monks placed in the witness box, that no doubt could for a moment exist as to the character of the verdict. But the counsel for the prisoner demanded from the Court a mitigation of the penalty in the terms of the Papal law in force when the crime was committed, by which law monks, when sentenced for murder, were entitled to claim a mitigated form of punishment as compared with that inflicted on laymen.

The public prosecutor, however, by a long train of reasoning, showed that this claim could not be regarded as valid, and the accused was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor. Also, the extenuating plea put in respecting the deed itself broke down. One of the most credible of these pleas advanced in mitigation of the crime was that the murdered and murdered were rivals in love—an explanation which sounds somewhat oddly when contrasted with the strict professions of celebicy made by the Romish religious orders. Another plea, that the murderer committed the crime when intoxicated, was dismissed on the concurrent testimony of his ghostly brethren that he was only "hilarious." It must be admitted that "hilarity" takes a jolly, genial form with the monks of St. Francis of Civitella. Nothing could exceed the decorum evinced from the beginning to the end of the trial by all parties in the court, with the exception of the accused, whose jaunty, reckless attitude, gestures and language after sentence was passed, formed a marked contrast to the hypocritical and submissive mien with which he entered the court, and the humble posture of downcast head and arms crossed over his breast with which he appeared to follow the proceedings. The mask was torn off and cast away only when it was no longer of any more uus to use it.

THE PEACH TRADE.

Too Much of a Good Thing, or Too Many Peaches in Delaware.

The Washington *Commercial* says: Down the State, last week, all the talk was of peaches, and the ow prices they had been bringing in New York. The worse glut in that city was about Friday of the week previous, the 11th inst. The shipments for the three days preceding had been the heaviest, by far, ever known in the peach trade. To New York, on Tuesday, the 8th, there were 195 cars, on Wednesday, 183, and on Thursday, 178, making a total of 556 cars or 278,000 baskets. Under such a pressure prices fell on Friday to twenty-five cents a basket for fair fruit, and there was no demand for inferior. A shipper at Smyrna, who sent over 600 baskets, received about $31, as his net return, while many, no doubt actually failed to realize the freight, cartage and commissions, and were brought in debt by their consignments. This terrible knock down, at the height of the season, has greatly discouraged and dissatisfied our growers, and although prices rose on Saturday and last week to an average of nearly a dollar a basket in New York, for good fruit, there is still a sore feeling generally existing. Many declare the business of peach-growing "overdone;" the supply is far in excess of the demand, &c., &c., and great complaint is made that the railroad freight is too high. Some urge that the railroad companies should return to each grower, at the close of the season, a portion, say 25 per cent. of the freight he has paid on his fruit.

The *Commercial* thinks, however, there is no room for serious discouragement. The causes under which this depression in prices occurred it regards as entirely exceptional. The crop this year, per tree, is immense, although there are a million young trees on the Peninsula which will come into bearing within the next three years, it is reasonable to anticipate that no crop during that time will be larger than this, while, in the meantime, the natural increase of consumption and development of the market will continue.

DOINGS OF DRINK.

An Incensed Son, in Defense of an Abused Mother, Stabs a Drunken Father—A Pitiful Case.

A terrible affair, in which a young man stabbed his father, occurred in Philadelphia last Monday. About noon of that day the father returned to his home from a drunken debauch. He was quarrelsome, and had hardly crossed his threshold before, it is alleged, he began abusing his wife, who was awaiting his return. From words he proceeded to blows. He struck her several times. While this was going on the eldest son of the couple, aged twenty-one years, felt himself called upon to interfere in behalf of his mother. In the course of the trouble the son became almost frantic, and observing a small non-commissioned officer's sword hanging against the wall of the apartment, he pulled it down and, in his rage, without a moment for reflection, plunged it into his father's side. The wounded man at once fell to the floor in a fainting condition. Those of the family who had not retired were at once summoned, and the sufferer taken to his room and a physician called in, who pronounced him in a very critical condition. When the young man saw the result of his hasty temper, he rushed from the house to the station house, where he stated the facts in the case. He was, of course, at once locked up, and officers sent to the house to investigate the matter. Before their arrival, however, a younger brother, aged seventeen years, fearful of the consequences which might ensue to his brother, picked up the sword with which the deed had been committed and threw it into the cesspool. When the officers reached the house it, of course, could not be found. The scabbard was secured, however, and the younger brother arrested also.

HARD TO KILL.

A Horse Falls Over a Precipice One Hundred and Fifty Feet High and Escapes Death.

Lookout Mountain has within the past few years been the scene of numerous astonishing exploits and adventures; but among them all we have met with nothing more wonderful than the almost miraculous equine escape from death which occurred last week. The facts are these: A certain livery firm in Chattanooga run a daily line of hacks from the city to Lookout Mountain. After arriving at the hotel on the mountain on the evening in question, the horses were turned loose, with the harness on, to graze. A short time afterwards, the driver going out to bring in the horses to stable them for the night, and finding it difficult to catch one of them, a very fine mare, pressed her upon the very brink of the precipice, near by, in order to hem her, when the mare, still attempting to escape, made a very sudden turn, and was precipitated over a precipice at least a hundred and fifty feet.

After falling about fifty feet she struck on a solid rock, and bouncing off fell near a hundred feet further, lodging in the top of a small pine, and the harness catching in the limbs, it bent over and eased her to the ground. A gentleman who saw her two days afterwards says that she received one severe cut on her side. She was standing on her feet and appeared to be doing well, though he thought she would soon die for want of attention, having received none since the fall, and the flies having already blown the wound. If it were possible this animal should be saved, just for the novelty of the

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1871.

The money market continues to work easy with no material change in rates of discount. We notice that commercial paper in New York is selling for 5, 5½ and 6 per cent., showing that the low rates for money are only on call, and that the movement of currency to the west has set in.

The "squeeze" in cash gold culminated in New York yesterday in a change of 1 per cent for use over night. It is the general impression that lower prices in gold may be looked for and a better supply for delivery.

The reported sales sales of new five per cents up to last evening in Europe are:

On the Continent	$21,500,000
In England	35,000,000
Total	$56,500,000

This assures the taking of the whole of the new loan, and it is thought that by the close of business hours to-day the allotment for Europe will be subscribed for.

As the National Banks in this country hold about one hundred millions of old 5-20s, and as there is but fifty millions left of the 5 per cents. it looks as if they would be compelled to take some 4 per cents. to make out the amount of bonds necessary to retain their circulation.

—A New York circular remarks: "Within the last ten days there has been a partial revival of speculative movements, especially in railway stocks, under which prices have been somewhat firmer; but the improved appearance of things has been caused entirely by the stimulus applied by the cliques, and has evoked little or no response from the outside public, who, at present, are in a mood to leave stock operations to the wealthy combinations who control at the same time the management of the roads and the current speculations in the share capital. Although the present earnings of the roads are, for the most part, liberal, yet there is a very general impression that the late opening of several thousand miles of new line must compel, before long, a reduction in freight, either by direct competition with the old roads or by bringing products from more remote points which can be marketed at the sea-board only by the payment of lower rates over the old trunk lines than have been charged hitherto. Indeed, the competition between the leading through roads and the consequent reduction in rates adopted a few days ago is a plain indication of this tendency; and until the effect of this change in the railroad interest has been fully worked out, it is reasonable to expect that both investors and the more prudent of outside speculators will treat railway shares with more than ordinary caution."

—Jay Cooke & Co. report the following subscriptions to the new 5 per cent. loan on Tuesday:

Farmers' National Bank, Reading, Pa	$400,000
First National Bank, Thornton, Ind	45,000
National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.	157,000
Second National, Ironton, Ohio	65,000
First National Bank, West Killingly, Conn.	15,000
Lee County National Bank, Dixon, Ill	35,000
Second National Bank, Springfield, Ohio	60,000
First National Bank, Ann Harbor, Mich	83,500
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa	100,000
Union National Bank, Wilmington, Del	111,200
National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Del	40,000
Second National Bank, St. Paul, Minn	82,000
Wyoming National Bank, Tunkhannock, Pa.	50,000

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
Gold	112½	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅜	118⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅞	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅞	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	113¾
10-40s	114¼	114

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	88⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	100⅛
Currency Pacifics	116⅛

—The New York *Times* says: "In reference to the supply of gold this week, we remark that the sales from the Treasury on Thursday next are to amount to $2,000,000, and the payment of $4,800,000 first of September interest on the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent loan is ordered for to-morrow. This loan amounts to $194,567,300, of which $56,980,150 is in coupon bonds, held chiefly abroad; $92,000,000 registered stock, held by the United States Treasurer in trust for the National Banks, as security for circulation, and the remainder by the public at large on this side of the Atlantic. It is fair to presume that about $2,000,000, of this interest will be prepaid at New York in the course of the present week, which, with the sales on Thursday, will cover the receipts into the treasury for customs. The extreme bonuses paid for the use of gold last week are sufficiently accounted for by the facts, first, that the receipts of the week for customs were four and a half millions, against only one million sold out of the Treasury, and secondly, that the Treasury now owns about seventy-five millions of the ninety millions of gold in the Treasury. It is to be regretted that the sales of the Treasury were not larger last week, considering that the best customers of the government, the importers, who had more than the ordinary duties to pay in gold, were the sufferers by the squeeze in the cash gold, but there is some compensation felt that the difficulty will not prove so serious this week."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 23, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Do. Scrip	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Harlem	....	127⅛	....	128	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	120	....	120	....	....
Lake Shore	110⅛	110	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	111
Illinois Cent	....	133	....	133	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	....	....
C. & N. W.	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
Do. pref.	91⅛	91⅛	....	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Rock Island	108⅛	109	108⅛	109	109	108⅛
St. Paul	61⅛	61⅛	....	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Do. pref.	80⅛	80⅛	....	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Tol. & Wabash	....	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	....	....
Do. pref.	....	84⅛	....	84	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	99⅛	....	99⅛	....	....
Ohio & Miss	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	119⅛	....	119⅛	....	....
Do. pref.	....	120	....	....	....	....
B., H. & Erie	....	2⅛	....	2⅛	....	....
N. J. Central	....	106⅛	....	106⅛	....	....
Canton	....	78	....	78⅛	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	....	....
Quicksilver	....	12	....	12	....	....
Pacific Mail	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Adams Ex.	....	82	....	82⅛	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	47⅛	....	47⅛	....	....
American Ex.	....	58	....	57⅛	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	57	....	56⅛	....	....
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜
Catawissa preferred	48⅜
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅛
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128⅛
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅛
Reading	57⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—The "heated term" still holds undisputed sway, and trudging mortals whose duties call them upon the streets about the hour the sun reaches its zenith may be thankful to escape sunstroke—a few are not so fortunate. But all things has an end, and so will August and the "heated term." With regard to the markets we have but little to say. Uniformity in prices is the rule, not the exception, and has been so for a week or more. The proceedings at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning was cut short by the announcement of the death of a member of the family of Mr. Duff the indefatigable Secretary of the Exchange. Hence we are without official sales from that quarter. Old wheat flour is held steady at quotations, but as yet there is no established prices for new wheat brands. The same may be said of old wheat, which is firm, whilst new fluctuates. Bacon is unchanged and quiet. Groceries are more active, sugars particularly. Butter, cheese, eggs, &c. are in full supply with a dull market. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,842	6,743	10,585
Apples, bbls	2,045	1,270	3,315
Cheese, boxes	1,216	1,160	2,376
Corn, sacks	4,720	4,845	9,226
Wheat, sacks	4,566	7,655	12,224
Barley, sacks	272	1,228	1,500
Rye, sacks	472	1,018	1,490
Oats, sacks	9,194	9,817	18,891
Butter, packages	188	224	412
Bacon, pieces	3,600	3,553	7,153
Bacon, tierces	342	224	566
Dried beef, tierces	48	26	74

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 478 barrels; supply still in excess of the demand with sales at $1 80@2 00 per barrel.

ASHES—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Soda 4@4½; common refined 4½@4½c; pearls 8⅜@9c; pots 7¼c.

BEANS—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $2 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders are of the opinion that prices have touched bottom, and held their stocks freely at quotations, and will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured Hams at 15@15½c; sugar-cured Shoulders 10@10½c, and scarce; plain shoulders 6¾@7¼c; ribbed Sides 8@8½c; clear sides 9½@10c. Dried Beef scarce and nominal. Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c. Lard, tierces 10@10½c; kegs and buckets 11@12c per lb. Mess pork $14 00@14 50. Country lard 8@9c.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand, and we are reported sales at 33@35c ℔ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Regular sales as follows: Banner, ¼-lb cans ℔ doz. $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ℔ per doz.

BROOMS—The demand is dull. We are reported the following as the store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ℔ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, with sales at the following figures: Star, full weight, 19c; short do 17c; mould 12c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 238 boxes. We quote Ohio Goshen at 10@10½c; Factory 9@9½c; Dairy 8@9c ℔ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 23c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 80@85c ℔ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 11@12½c; quarters 9@10c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Market overstocked; strictly prime bring 11@12c ℔ dozen. No others wanted.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 2,120 bbls. In the present unsettled state of the new wheat flour market it is rather difficult to give correct quotations: old wheat flour is held firm at quotations. The following may be taken as the ruling rates of the market, allowing a slight margin for concessions to effect large sales: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers' brands, $6 80@6 90; Minnesota medium, $6 75 new white wheat, $6 62@6 87; white wheat, old, $7 @7 25; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN—We can report a steady market and a fair demand for most descriptions. The receipts are on the increase for the past 48 hours. The following lots were received:

Corn, sacks	2,324	Wheat, sacks	3,515
Barley, sacks	300	Oats, sacks	4,566

From the above it will be perceived that the receipts are coming in more freely. Wheat—we can report a steady demand for new red, at $1 20@1 23; old red $1 28@1 30; white and amber choice descriptions, quoted at $1 31@1 35 per bushel. The mills are the principle operators. Oats under large receipts was less fancied, although certain shrewd buyers consider oats a good investment at present prices. Sales were reported in round lots, first hands, at 49@53c; prime yellow shelled 65@66c; ear corn scarce, the demand, however, was limited. Rye—The market has not yet fairly opend; prices are uncertain; the nominal rates are 70@75c ℔ bush, as per quality and condition. Barley—Not much doing just now: holders appear firm in their views; we quote No. 1 spring 83@85c.

GROCERIES—The anticipated rise in coffees has not yet occurred, though they are held firm at quotations. Sugars are also firm and rather active. Following are the rulings of the market:

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¼@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12⅞c; extra C 12c¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HOMINY—The market is dull, with sales in a small way at $5 50 ℔ bbl, and at 28@30c ℔ bush.

HAY—Receipts light. We quote baled at $22@25, and wagon at $25@30.

HOPS—A few samples of new have been received, but not enough to establish a value. Old crop held held firm at 25c ℔ lb.

HUSKS—Demand fair; sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ℔ bbl; 28@30c ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@75c for No, 1, and 60@65c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@78c ℔ gallon.

HONEY—This sweet finds ready sale at 25@30c ℔ lb.

HEMP—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ℔ ton; dressed 12½c ℔ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $3 00@3 30 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Sales one-half car seconds at $23 50 ℔ ton, and one-half car middlings at $32 ℔ ton.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; sales fair sized young at 50@60c ℔ pair; old 70@75c.

POTATOES—Supply ample; with sales at $1 75@2 00 ℔ bbl; Baltimore sweets $4 00@4 50 ℔ bbl; Jersey do $5 75@6 52.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ℔ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c ℔ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ℔ doz.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ℔ bbl.

WILLOWS—There is a fair demand for Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Reports from the east show a decline in highwines, which has caused a weaker feeling in the market here. Highwines 92c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ℔ gallon; old Monongahelay whisky $4 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Dealers were not disposed to make terms. The result was a quiet market and nothing done worthy of special mention. The following are the asking prices for the various deliveries:

CRUDE.

Spot 12c; August 12¼@12½c; S. O. all year 11½c; B. O. all year 12½c; Parker's Landing spot $4 55@4 57; S. Q. all year $4 40; Foster's $4 50@4 60 per barrel.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly dull. This, however, is no news to the general reader. We quote as follows: Spot 23½c; August 24c; September 24⅛c; October 24½c; September to December 24½c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 23—The *Herald* says: The market yesterday was a little more active, but weaker, sellers had generally to concede five cents to effect sales. The views of buyers and sellers were considerably apart. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 25
3,000 bbls upper creek, all year	4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular	4 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., 60 days	4 27½
500 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe	4 20
3,000 bbls lower creek, regardless, spot	4 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 85

NEW YORK, August 23, closing 22d.—Market rather dull; difficulty at the moment in placing foreign exchange, and the high ocean rates are the principal features against holders, as the shipping demand is almost wholly checked, and foreign reports are not altogether satisfactory. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13½@13⅝c; refined 24@24c¼; call oil 28@28½c. The sales embrace 3,000 barrels refined at 24½c; 2,000 barrels do at 24½c; 4,500 barrels do at 24½c; 1,000 1,000 October at 24⅛c, and 3,000 barrels cases on private terms. Philadelphia delivery: Market dull and about nominal. We quote refined, S W for this month at 23½@24½c for September; the sales embrace 1,500 barrels at 23½c, with a return; 1,000 barrels 23½c; 2,000 barrels first half of September 24c, and 2,000 barrels last half of September.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 75; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 90 to $4 95.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged; spot $4 22½, and regular $4 27½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market steady; S. W. 23½c; August, 23½@24c; September 24¼@24½c; October 24½c; Cases 27½c; Crude 13½c.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Market unchanged; crude $5 30 ℔ bbl; refined 22½c ℔ gall.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market quiet at $4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 23.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $4 70@4 75. No sales reported.

ROUSEVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $4 70. Sales at this price.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Crude 13½c; refined August 23½@24c; September 24¼ to 24½c; October 24½ to 24½c; market very dull.

AUGUST 23.—Market quiet and dull; crude remains unchanged as to prices, buyers and sellers all holding off; refined nominally at 24½c. No sales to report.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23—5:15 P. M.—August 23½c; September, 24½ to 24½c; October, 24½c; crude 13½c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1871.

REMARKS—There has not been the slightest change in the prices of wool since our last weekly report. Little wool is coming in, and in fact there is little to come in. Odd lots are received now and then, but not enough to establish a market. Following are the current rates for wool in this market:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	55@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c	Tub washed wool	58@65c
Unwashed @ wool	40c		

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 19.—The wool market continues dull, and transactions both in domestic and foreign, during the past week, foot up a smaller aggregate than for any corresponding period since the opening of the season. The demand is mostly confined to the low and medium grades of fleece, which are most wanted for present consumption, and command very full prices; while fine wools are generally neglected, and could be purchased in round lots at relatively low rates.

It seems to be the general opinion among dealers that the present is an exceedingly favorable time to buy fine wool, as the mills will soon be changing their machinery to the production of light spring goods, and the probability is that prices will be higher as soon as the demand becomes active. But this theory, whether sound or not, does not seem to find much favor among buyers, who are not disposed to anticipate their consumptive wants. We doubt, however, whether fine wool can be brought up to its natural level at any time during the current year. The supply is relatively much larger than that of the other grades, and, besides, coarse clothing wools are steadily gaining in favor with our domestic manufacturers, who have occasion to study the popular taste in regard to the style of fabrics which are most wanted for general consumption.

The stock of medium wools available for the present season has already become reduced to a small compass, so that prices of this grade must necessarily rule high until another clip comes upon the market. The same may be said of tub washed, combing and delaine fleeces, which are all scarce and wanted at extreme figures, in some cases 40@50 per cent. higher than those current at the corresponding time last year.

The receipts of domestic wool are now very light, and stocks of all grades have ceased to accumulate. There is every reason to suppose that very nearly the entire clip, except what may be wanted and reserved for local consumption, has already been sent forward to the Eastern markets. An unusually large portion of it has gone directly into the hands of manufacturers, (which accounts in some measure for their light current purchases) while the balance is mostly owned by dealers, who are not disposed to concede or press sales so long as they can carry their stocks comfortably, with the aid of an easy money market. They have also a strong faith in the theory of a generally short supply both at home and abroad, and believe that sellers will have a still greater advantage before the end of the season. On the other hand the consumers seem to be willing to take the risk and to buy only as wanted.—*Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

August 19.—The market remains quiet. There is a little more inquiry for small parcels, but large lots are neglected, there being no disposition to purchase beyond immediate requirements, though holders, as a general rule, are not anxious to realize, and prices are fully maintained. The demand for domestic fleece is still confined to the low and medium grades, which are held with increased firmness. Texas and California has been in good request at quoted rates. The supply of pulled is pretty well reduced, and with an improved demand, prices are a trifle firmer. There continues a good demand for foreign, and prices are in sellers' favor. The sales are 100,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece at 62@62½c; 20,000 lbs medium do, 60@62c; 40,000 lbs X and No 1 western, 55@62c; 20,000 lbs fleece at 43c unwashed, and 60c for medium; 20,000 lbs delaine, 66@70c; 7,500 lbs lambs pulled, 62½@63c; 27,000 lbs super and No 1 pulled, 60@62½c; 15,000 lbs tubbed, 70@74½c; 25,000 lbs Texas, 40@42½c; 75,000 lbs spring clip California, 36@43c; 10,000 lbs do burry, 30½c; 10,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, 76c; 220 bales Cape, 39@44c; 25 do Port Phillipe, 55c; 50,000 lbs fleece, 20,000 lbs spring clip California wool, 34,000 lbs Texas, 20,000 lbs Colorado, 100 bales Cape in bond, 150,000 lbs Turkey, mostly in bond, and 10,000 lbs East India, on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 19.—The market continues firm, and there has been more doing. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary, good and choice, 70@77c; common and quarter fleece, 60@65c; three-eighths and half blood, 65@66c; three-quarter blood, 61@63c; fine XX, picklock, 63@65c; western mixed grades, dingy, 59@62c; combing wools, washed, 70@73c; do unwashed, 50c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 45@48c; do fine, 42@43c; pulled wools, No. 1 and super, 58@60c; do merino, long, 58@60c; lambs pulled, 58@60c; short merino pulled, 40@43c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 32@35c; do clothing, 40@43c.

August 23.—The market continues firm, but there is less doing. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary good and choice, 70@77c; common and quarter fleece, 60@65c; three-eights and half blood, 65@66c; three-quarter blood, 61@63c; fine XX, picklock, 63@65c; western mixed grades, dingy, 59@62c; combing wools, washed, 70@73c; do. unwashed 50c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 45@48c; do. fine, 42@43c; pulled wools, No. 1 and super, 58@60c; do. merino, long, 58@60c; lambs pulled, 58@60c; short merino pulled, 40@43c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 32@34c; do. clothing, 40@43.—*North American.*

Baltimore Grocery Market.

August 21—Coffee—The market is firm and strong, and to-day exhibits some activity. We note sales of 2,000 bags Rio, ex New Light, 1,200 do., ex Paladin, and 129 do., ex Spring Bird, all on private terms. Jobbing lots are selling at 15¼@15½c., duty paid. We quote prices as follows, viz: Rio in bond at 11¾@12½c., for fair to good cargoes, 12¾@13c. for prime do., and duty paid lots as ranging from 14½ to 16½c., all gold, but the tendency is evidently upward. Stock to-day in first hands 40,000 bags.

Refined Sugars—Hard crushed we quote as before at 13@13½c., and soft do. on a basis of 12¾@12½c. for A white, but the market is very dull.

Syrup—We hear of no sales of syrup. The market may be quoted firm but quiet. Prices for the various makes are still as follows, viz: For Calvert 60@65c.; Maryland 58@60c.; Baltimore 40@42c.; Chesapeake 22@32c.; Canton 22c., and Merchants' 22c. ℔ gallon.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending August 17.

Georges Codfish are in good demand at $4 50 ℔ qtl. But few in the market ready for shipment. Shore Mackerel—Sales at $12 and $8, Nos 1 and 2. One lot extra sold at $13. But few arrivals the present week. No. 3s scarce; last sales at $5 50. Bay Mackerel scarce and held at former quotations. $8 for 2s and $6 and $6 25 for large and medium 3s. Fresh Halibut—Sales of one trip 50,000 lbs. at

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday evening, August 23.

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week we stated that the offerings were very heavy, in fact, barricading the alleys and passage ways had to be resorted to, in order to yard all the arrivals. On Thursday morning the market opened up active, a great deal of stock changing hands. There were a great many country buyers here in addition to the regular dealers, and they helped to liven up the market. The great proportion of the offerings were of the common and medium grades, and on these the price compared with the week previous was a shade lower, while prime and extra fully sustained quotations. There seemed to be less regularity of prices on Thursday than has been seen here for a long time. A drover would purchase cattle at a fair market price, thinking them cheap, but always found others who had bought at prices a great deal lower. The heavy offerings, coupled with the reports of expected heavy arrivals, caused some holders to become scarey and let go, at whatever price they could get without considering whether they were realizing fair market value for their stock. While sales were being made in such a manner it seemed impossible to give any correct quotations. By Thursday afternoon stock had changed hands so rapidly that the quantity for sale was not very large, and in consequence the market became more settled, and closed on Thursday evening with a better feeling than had ruled the early part of the week. On Friday the arrivals were heavy, but consisted almost entirely of thorough-cattle destined for New York. The market was active; country dealers buying liberally. Prices were steady though without any improvement, and the market closed firm at previous rates. On Saturday the arrivals were light as is usually the case at the last of the week. No sales took place and the receipts were held until Monday. On Monday very few changed hands, as some of the dealers were at Alleghany attending the retail market.

On Tuesday the arrivals were moderate. The number of buyers that arrived were large and more than sufficient to take all the offerings. The market opened up more active than is generally the case in the early part of the week. This was caused, no doubt, by the presence of so many buyers, and from the indications of a light run for the week. The demand was rather in excess of the supply and in consequence prices advanced a shade, and the market closed firm in the evening at the advance. On Wednesday the market opened up brisk, a firm and buoyant feeling prevailing. Prices, as compared with last week, are from ⅛ to ¼c better on the best, and probably not quite so good on the more common grades. Most everything was sold on Wednesday evening, the market closing firm at the following rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers, $5 62; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 35@5 45; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the market was active at $5 30, or an advance of fully 40c ℔ hundred over quotations of the previous week. The advance was caused by the arrivals being light, owing to the very warm weather. The market opened on Thursday firm, stock selling readily at full prices. On Friday the market was more firm and prices fully 5c ℔ hundred pounds better, and on Saturday the arrivals were light and the market active at previous quotations, closing firm with everything sold. This week the market opened strong, the advance of last week being fully sustained; and most all the hogs that were offered on Monday changed hands. On Tuesday the receipts were light, and under this influence the market continues active and closed firm. On Wednesday the receipts were fair and sales were made at quotations below; the market though was not quite so active as Philadelphia buyers were not purchasing and most sales were of hogs for New York. The offerings are by no means heavy and the prospect at this time looks fair. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 35; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 20@5 30; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 90@5 10; rough to common $4 75.

Sheep.

When we closed our last report the market was fair and the prospect good. Since that time we have but little change to note, except that the run has been lighter than usual, and the market under this influence a little stronger. Wednesday the arrivels were light and the market active at prices from 10c to 15c higher than last week. Everything was sold and the prospect looked fair. The following are the prices ruling for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5 20@5 37; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 75@5 12½; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 50@4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1 25; lambs, $5@6.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19,750	$4 50	6	8,880	4 50
36	42,040 $20 o'r	5 00	1	910	4 00
11	7,070	3 00	20 bulls	2,030	2 50
3 bulls	2,980	2 60	1 bull	1,240 $1 off	2 00
1 bull	900	2 75	3 bulls	3,880	2 00
40	36,980	4 25	19 bulls	17,380	2 50
18	18,600	4 75	32	39,830	5 30
16	17,830	4 50	4	3,030	3 25
23	18,150	3 60	22	16,800	3 50
23	18,730	3 60	76	77,150	4 50
95	128,350	5 62			

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	21,140	5 00	17	21,700	5 30
17	18,270	4 90	19	19,230	4 30
19	21,340	4 65	18	21,700	4 90

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	17,850	4 80	19	21,100	5 00
17	19,310	5 25	17	19,570	4 65
17	20,630	5 87	19	19,670	5 00
12	12 220	4 60	19	19,380	4 65
26	28,460	5 00	20	20,680	4 80
41	50,620	5 50	34	39,060	4 90
3	3,700	4 50	17	19,500	5 20
4	5,000	5 00	17	19,660	5 00
3	4,480	5 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	29,850	4 50	23	16,620 Texas	3 37
1	1,010	4 00			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
14	18,860	5 75	16	19,560 5 25	5 off
1	1,700	4 25	1	1,150	4 00
1	lump	40 00	3	2,440	4 45
1	1,080	4 60	34	41,340	4 80
1	lump	25 00	16	on foot	500 00
2	2,050	4 63	3	3,180	4 50
2	1,970	4 25	2	1,950	4 25
2	2,060	4 10	1	780	3 87
42	86,460 $15 off	4 00	2	2,060	4 00
1	1,030	4 50	1	1,080	4 00
2 bucks	2,400	2 50	12	12,680	4 60
1	870	4 25	24	on foot	33 00
21	20,270	4 35	19	20,960	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	20,350	5 00	28	18,200	3 40
20	18,450	4 50	66	57,100	4 30
17	20,420	4 95	15	16,200	4 80
21	18,880	5 00	1 bull	1,130	2 80
20	18,060	5 00	1 bull	1,840	2 50
37	43,250	4 85	15 cattle	18,900	5 75
18	19,560	5 00	2 cattle	2,400	4 85
35	43,100	5 12	12 cattle	13,940	4 50
36	43,800	5 00	19 cattle	18,600	4 35
45	42,100	4 30			

Hogs.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
29	4,240	$5 15	14	2,160	$5 20
85	25,280	5 20	54	9,320	5 10
100	24,540	5 20	80	10,070	4 90
44	12,450	5 20	150	21,980	4 90

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
22	3,270	4 50	21	1,960	5 20
37	4,100	5 00	76	22,540	5 25
52	12,920	5 25	86	22,480	5 25
42	9,900	5 25	77	22,180	5 35
43	9,060	4 60	19	8,940	5 20
15	3,250	4 60	38	8,900	5 20
41	9,410	4 50	44	9,890	5 20
27	4,370	4 50	78	22,000	5 30
65	19,720	5 25	47	9,700	5 12

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
67	10,840	4 75	169	29,870	4 77
27	4,310	4 77	11	2,170	4 77
42	9,600	5 00	18	5,500	5 35
20	4,400	5 20			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
119	7,100	4 25	99	8,460	4 80
170	11,860	4 10	219	15,730	4 20

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
93	22,610	4 40	144	42,930	5 25
47	10,550	4 80	42	12,015	5 35
302	78,080	5 25	83	20,640	5 15
50	11,750	5 15	52	10,600	5 00
101	21,580	5 20	84	13,070	5 10
124	21,380	5 20	63	10,600	5 10
66	16,150	5 20	103	23,910	5 25
143	43,420	5 35	120	24,080	5 25
95	18,750	5 15	100	20,280	5 25
11	2,150	5 25	105	17,480	5 10
65	11,080	5 10	42	8,100	5 15
61	12,570	5 15	9	1,920	5 15
57	11,350	5 12	18	4,820	5 20

Sheep.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
187	15,630	$4 75	115	℔ head	$1 12
122	8,990	4 40	102	8,100	4 25
97	5,510	4 50	185	14,500	4 80
115	℔ head	2 25	102	8,120	4 80
197	17,780	5 15	9	450	4 75
198	16,190	5 00	12	℔ head	2 00
219	16,180	5 12			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
204	16,880	4 80	109	8,530	4 35
209	18,200	4 85	100	7,760	4 50
179	13,860	4 60	217	18,940	5 25
99	8,960	4 80	207	17,520	5 30
210	15,910	4 50	20	1,710	5 00

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	1,480	4 90	74	19,600	5 35
23	5,460	4 75	2	520	3 50
14	4,280	4 50	2	520	5 25
14	3,850	5 40	51	11,060	5 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
86	8,650	5 20	175	17,470	5 30
147	12,610	4 10	107	8,020	4 70
196	16,290	4 00	393	per head	2 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
200	18,070	5 30	156	13,080	4 45
190	17,650	4 62	4 bucks	per head	2 50
8 bucks	per head	2 50	191	14,180	3 85
193	15,630	4 00	180	9,140	4 00
6 bucks	per head	2 50	19 bucks	per head	2 00
191	17,720	5 37	100	8,370	5 12
104	7,320	4 00	10 bucks	per head	2 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 21, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 16 cars or about 300 head. In addition to these, there were fully 200 head driven in from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, and two droves from the East Liberty yards making in all 570 head on sale this morning. The market opened up slow and trade was dull until about eight o'clock, when the butchers commenced to buy more freely. From this time until the close the market was brisk and by eleven o'clock everything was sold. The prices obtained for cattle did not vary much from last week's figures, and if any change, prices were a shade better. The quality of the cattle on sale was generally good, although there were a sprinkling of Texas and common stock offered. The market on the whole was more satisfactory than any some time past. The following were the ruling quotations: Extra 1,200 to 1,300 pound steers, 6 to 6½c; prime 1,200 pound steers, 5¾c; good 1,000 to 1,100 pound steers, 5½ to 5¾c; fair butcher stock, 5c; roughs and grassers, 4½ to 5c; heifers and cows 4 to 4½c; Cherokee heifers and steers weighing from 700 to 900 pound 3 to 4c.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., from Fort Wayne	2
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline	2
J. Morse, from Crestline	1
Needy & Bro., Newark	3
Warner & Smoots, from Newark	1
John McDonough, from Newark	1
P. W. Blubacker, from Newark	1
J. Anderson, from Orrville	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, mixed stock	1

Sheep.

J. Emmett, from Middlesex	1

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 33 head Kentucky cattle at prices ranging from 5 to 6c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 43 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4 to 6½c.

S. Lowenstein sold 16 head Kentucky cattle at prices from 4 to 5½c.

J. & L. Shamberg sold 17 head mixed cattle at prices from 4 to 5½c.

Keefer & Byer sold 23 head Kentucky cattle at prices from 4 to 5½c.

F. Kraus & Keefer sold 17 head Lawrence county cattle at prices from $4 60 to $5.

S. Kraus retailed 11 head Allegheny county cattle at prices from 5 to 5½c.

Alex. McDowell sold 17 head cattle at prices from $4 30 to $5 35 ℔ head.

McKennan sold 17 head Butler county cattle at prices from 4 to 5c per lb.

Marks & Bro., sold 35 head Indiana cattle at prices from 4½ to 6c.

Jacob Needy sold 49 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

A. Bradley sold 10 head Lawrence county cattle from 4½ to 5½c.

Rothchild & Zeiglar sold 25 head Washington county cattle from 4½ to $5 60.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 12 head of cattle at prices from 3 to 5½c, also 48 Cherokee heifers at prices ranging from 3 to 4c.

Peter Hartman sold 23 head Green county cattle at prices from 4 to 5½c.

J. Reems sold 20 cattle to S. Trueman at $48 per head.

M. Varner sold 37 head Ohio cattle at prices from 3 to 5¾c.

E. Katz sold 21 Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 5¾c.

S. Trueman sold 20 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

Carr & McAllister sold 60 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 6¼c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning was fully 1,900 head, the great proportion of which came from Butler and Armstrong counties. The market was slow and dull, owing to there being an over supply on sale. The butchers purchased all they wanted at prices lower than last week, leaving quite a number tail ends on the hands of sellers. Prices generally were 50c per head lower on lambs, and 75c on sheep; but in some cases sellers to close out sold their common sheep for figures even lower. Below will be found the principal sales, which will give the reader an idea of the market.

Kelfer & Krauss sold 62 head sheep and lambs from Washington county; sheep from $3 to $4 25 per head; lambs at $3 per head.

Neely & Fairley sold 117 head lambs at prices from $1 75 to $3 00 per head; also, 27 head sheep from $2 75 to $ 00 per head.

M. Humes sold 60 head Beaver county sheep at prices from $2 50 to $4 50 per head; also, 60 lambs at prices from $2 50 to $4 75 per head, lambs averaging 55 lbs and sheep 90 lbs.

A. Steakley sold 55 head Butler county sheep at prices from 3½ to 4c ℔ lb.

Jacob Emmel sold 186 head sheep from Mercer county at prices from $3 25 to $4 50 per head.

J. C. McNeese sold 160 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 50 to $3 per head; sheep from $3 to $5 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 40 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2 to $4 per head; also, 60 head lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head.

Henry Nagle sold 50 head Butler lambs from $2@2 50 per head. Also 6 sheep at $2 75 per head.

Schedmantel & Flinner sold 40 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2 50@4 per head. Also 200 lambs at figures from $1 50@3 per head.

John Beeler sold 125 head Butler county sheep and lambs—sheep at figures from $2 50@3 per head and lambs from $1 50@3 per head.

F. Hector sold 60 head Ohio sheep at prices from $2 50@5 per head.

Thomas McCullough sold 91 head Armstrong county lambs at prices from $2@3 75 per head.

RETURNING.—To-day Messrs. Homes, Lafferty & Co., Hazlewood & Blackstock and Saddler, Havens & Co, East Liberty dealers, surprised the denizens of the yards by making their appearance for the purpose of selling cattle, the East Liberty retail yards having failed for want of patronage by the butchers. At the time of the establishment of the retail yards at East Liberty, some three months ago, loud and exultant speeches were made, setting forth the advantage of the new retail yards, which were to wipe away every vestige of the Allegheny trade; but just when the sky was most clear and the brilliant anticipations of the future seemed about to be realized—when cattle were selling rapidly, and butchers were singing the praises of the yards (for in truth they were buying cattle very cheap), the old thing wouldn't work, for gradually the supply of cattle decreased and finally ceased altogether, proclaiming loudly as it were the fact that the cattle which had been sold at the new yards lost money. The butchers finding that cattle could not be purchased any cheaper than at Allegheny returned there, and with them the above noted firms. And so it is gentlemen, Allegheny is the most convenient point for butchers, and when a few men attempt to divert trade from its proper channel, then will failure crown their efforts.

JAC BERRY on his arrival at Allegheny this morning, (by the way Jake was an advocate of the East Liberty Stock Yards), was met by a delegation of drovers and called upon for a speech. Jack declined making one, saying in tones of touching tenderness, "gentlemen, we throw up the sponge; let us all smile."

[NOTE.—Our special stock market reporter must not be understood as ignoring the fact that large sales of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., are daily made at the extensive East Liberty Cattle Yards. He simply refers to the retail yards.]

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—With the exception of a few changes in drugs prices are unchanged from last week's quotations. This is the dull season, during which business men seek a short relief from the heavy spring trade to recuperate for the coming fall business. Following are the ruling rates of the market.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifica	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	12½
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	33
Roanoke	28
Conestoga Medal	22
Pennsylvania	18

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ¾ to 2 inches	13c
[illegible]	13c
Cast spring steel	
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ℔ lb	15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	15c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1½ inch and wider ℔ lb	18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	18
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$4 25	$4 75	$7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	4 75	5 25	7 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 00	5 50	9 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		6 00	10 50
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		7 00	13 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	15 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 00	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, county	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz.	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@34c	Band leather, ℔ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A mid.	31@33c	Hand leather, ℔ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 55
Red sole B Rinoco	29@30c	Wax kip	90c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ℔ lb	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ℔ doz	$5 00@5 50
Black bridle, ℔ doz.	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11 c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ℔ gal	65c	Bank Oil	55c
Straits, best	60c	Tallow	8@8½c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℔ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℔ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	6 c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅞c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ℔ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ℔ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ℔ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2 c ℔ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℔ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ℔ lb.
Chloride calcium	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20
Citric	℔	110@113
Oxalic	℔	20
Tartaric	℔	75
Alcohol,	gall	1 95 @ 2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	16
Socot	℔	85
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 25
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annotta	℔	80 @ 1 00
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 05
Bay Rum,	gal	3 75 @ 4 30
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	54
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	52
Blue Vitr	℔	12 @ 13
Borax ref	℔	24 @ 26
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	1 24
—English	℔	1 62
Camp ref	℔	85 @ 86
Canthar's	℔	2 00 @ 2 10
Cham. Ger	℔	47
Chlorof'm	℔	1 44
Cloves	℔	26
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98
Con lye	case	5 75 @ 6 00
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48
Cubebs	℔	28
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph	℔	70 @ 74
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½
—Liq Cala	℔	24 @ 55
—Italian	℔	40
—Sicily	℔	25
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57
—White	℔	72 @ 76
Myrrh T'k	℔	67
Shellac	℔	43 @ 47
Trag s'rts	℔	80 @ 90
—Flake	℔	1 10 @ 1 35
Hoffm's A	℔	1 00
Indigo Ma	℔	1 40 @ 1 50
—Span fl't	℔	1 55 @ 1 60
Iodine res	℔	5 50
Junip Ber	℔	12 @ 13
Log Chip'd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	2 00
Madder	℔	20 @ 22
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Manna S F	℔	1 38
Morph sul	℔	5 55
Nutm No 1	℔	1 32
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	7 50 @ 7 75
—Castor	℔	26 @ 28
—Cinnam	℔	3 50
—Cloves	℔	2 12
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	7 50
Linseed	gall	88 @ 98
Neats f	gall	1 10 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 25
Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Sassafras	℔	1 05 @ 1 15
Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
Tanners	gall	65 @ 75
Whale	gall	85 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	7 00
Opium Ty	℔	7 38
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	25 27
Chlorate	℔	62 @ 65
Iodide	℔	6 75
Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 50
Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 7 50
Root.		
Gentian	℔	18
Gingr E I	℔	21
" Jamca	℔	30
Ipecac pow	℔	2 68
Jalap pow	℔	1 50
Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Senega	℔	1 25
Valeri En	℔	52
" Germ	℔	35
Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Epsom	℔	4½@ 5½
—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	9 @ 9½
Hemp	℔	9 @ 9½
Cardamn	℔	4 25
Mustard	℔	20 @ 24
Senna Al	℔	30
" E In	℔	24
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
Soap Cast	℔	15 @ 19
—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Sugar L'd	℔	32
Turp sps	gall	63 @ 75
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	2 20 @ 2 80
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ℔ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 10 lbs	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	34c
21 to 40 lbs	28c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ℔ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ℔ lb	7c
Solid cast steel, ℔ lb	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ℔ lb	5c
Steel crowbars, ℔ lb	8c
Solid cast steel, ℔ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ℔ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ℔ lb	4c
⅝ inch iron, ℔ lb	4½c
¾ inch steel, ℔ lb	7c
⅝ inch steel, ℔ lb	8c

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARD WARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3½c, card rates, net.	
Nails	$4 25 card rate, net
Iron wedges	5½c ℔ lb net
Nail rods, "Benzon"	7½c ℔ lb net
Discount off standard list.	
Carriage and tire bolts	60, 10 and 5 ℔ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 and 10
Stove bolts	10 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	50 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	50, 10 and 5
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5½c ℔ lb off
1 cent ℔ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.	
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c	
Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅜ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ⅝ in. diam., 9½c.	
Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℔ lb, over above.	
Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅞ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ℔ lb net.	
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ℔ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8c ℔ lb net.	
Strap and T hinges	20@7½ ℔ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 25 ℔ 100
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ℔ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℔ lb.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long ℔ lb.	4½c
1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
¾, ⅞ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
¾, ⅞ and ⅝ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	40c cts ℔ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	80c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	90c ℔ set of 8 bolts.
5c ℔ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.	
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℔ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℔ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℔ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℔ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℔ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	35c
Wrought rub iron, each	10c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 15 ℔ cent. off.	
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ℔ 1,000	$14 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ℔ 1,000	10 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	4½c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	7½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ℔ lb	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℔ lb	9½
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	11½
Wagon rivets in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ℔ lb ex	2
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide, same price ℔ lb as band iron	
Wagon and hinge nails, ℔ lb net	15
Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ℔ cent. off list.	
Coupling plates	℔ lb 7½ net
Double tree plates	℔ lb 7½ net
Tongue tree plates	℔ lb 8½
Neck yoke	℔ lb 8½

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the current quotations;

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Prepared zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ℔ keg	$4 75

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 19, 1871.

We are enabled to report a fair business in raw irons during the week. Mill owners generally anticipate a more active demand for their manufactures ere long, and with light stocks on hand there is a better inquiry for all descriptions of pig. The market is firm, with no material change in prices since our last review.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted Iron from Lake Superior Ores.

300 tons close gray red short iron	$33 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge red short iron	33 50—4 m
100 tons open gray forge red short iron	35 00—4 m
100 tons open gray forge red short iron	34 00—4 m
100 tons open gray forge red short iron	34 00—4 m
100 tons open gray forge red short iron	34 00—4 m
100 tons mottled neutral	33 00—4 m
100 tons open gray forge red short iron	34 00—4 m
200 tons white and mottled red short iron	32 50—6 m
400 tons close gray neutral iron	33 00—4 m
30 tons open gray red short iron	34 00—4 m
30 tons gray forge	33 50—4 m
200 tons medium gray	32 50—4 m
100 tons gray forge	34 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge	33 50—4 m
50 tons foundry	35 00—4 m

Anthracite.

300 tons No. 3 neutral forge	$33 50—4 m.
30 tons No. 3 neutral forge	32 00—4 m.
100 tons white neutral	32 00—4 m.
50 tons No. 2 neutral forge	32 50—4 m.
100 tons mottled and white	31 50—4 m.
280 tons Chickies forge at furnace	31 00—cash
50 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	35 00—cash
20 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	34 00—4 m.
30 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	34 50—4 m.
30 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	35 00—4 m.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	36 00—4 m.

Blooms.

25 tons Juniata, medium	$82 50—4 m.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d	$4 25
8d and 9d	4 50
6d and 7d	4 75
4d and 5d, blued	5 00
3d, blued	5 75
2d, blued	7 00
3d fine, blued	7 00
2d fine, blued	8 00
10d and 30d, casing	5 00
8d and 9d casing	5 25
6d and 7d casing	5 50
10d to 30d, finishing	5 50
8d, finishing	5 75
6d, finishing	6 00
Machine wrought or clinch	6 00
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 50

Brads, fencing and barrel nails, same prices as nails of same sizes.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3½c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3½c
2 to 4 by 1½ to 1¾ inch	3½c
4½ to 6 by 1½ to 1¾ inch	3½c
Dandy Tire—1½ to 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3½c

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 4 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4 c
4½ to 6 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c
1½ to 1⅞ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c
⅞ to 1½ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c
⅝ to ¾ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3½c
2 to 2⅞ inch	3½c
3 to 3⅞ inch	3½c
3⅞ to 4 inch	4½c
⅝ and ¾ inch	3½c
½ and 9-16 inch	3½c
⅜, ⅝ and 7-16 inch	4½c
5-16 inch	4½c
¼ inch	6 c
3-16 inch	7½c
⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch, fluted and Star	6½c

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4½	6½	8½
" " 18 to 24	5½	6½	9
" " 25 to 26	5½	7	9½
" " 27	5½	7½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

Tank Iron, 3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inches thick	4½
Boiler or Plate Iron	5½
Heads not flanging	5½
Heads flanging	8½
Plow Slabs	6½
Plow Wings	6½

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1½ by ¾, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4½
1¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4½
1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	4½
1½ by ⅜ inch	4½
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	6½

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of 2 ℔ cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

HORSE SHOE.

Scrap, ⅝ to 1 by 5-16 to ¾ inch	4½
Eureka, a very superior article	5½

EUREKA NAIL RODS.

Superior quality, slit and put up in 50 lb bundles	7½
⅜ and 5-10 by ⅜ and 5-16 rolled	7½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 3 inch	4½
3¼ to 4½ inch	4½
1¼ to 6 inch	4½
1½ to 2 inch	5
1¼ inch	5½
1⅛ and 1¼ inch	5½
1 inch	5½
⅞ inch	6
¾ inch	7
⅝ inch	8
½ inch	9

Hoops cut to lengths for barrels ½c ℔ lb extra. All other iron cut to lengths, except tire, ½c ℔ lb extra.

OVAL IRON.

¾ to 1⅛ inch	3¾
⅞ to ¾ inch	4
⅝ inch	4½
½ inch	4½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1½ inch	4
⅝ to ¾ inch	4½
½ inch	4½
⅜ inch	5

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	14
Round Soda Crackers	10	Sweet Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N.Y. Water"	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ℔ doz.	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℔ lb net cash
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	32c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	43c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	40c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	35@36c
Brass kettles, 5c ℔ lb off. for 500 lbs and over	55c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 3 50
Shaker " 2, "	3 00
Hurl A " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 1, "	3 25
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 25
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ℔ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	5 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers of, course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 80
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

The Hop Crop.

The reports from some of the counties comprising the great hop district of this State, on which we place reliance, are very discouraging; the crop in Oneida and Madison especially will be light. There will be a large amount of very poor hops, so a wide range of prices may be expected. In this county there are a great many yards which promise a fair yield of good hops; many yards will not pay the trouble and expense of picking. We estimate the yield this year as follows:

	Pounds.
New York	6,500,000
Iowa and Wisconsin	2,200,000
Other Western States	1,000,000
Eastern and remaining States	2,300,000
Total	12,000,000

About sixty thousand bales which, with the old hops on hand, will about suffice to meet the demands of American brewers. As prices for good hops are likely to rule high—say from 40 to 60 cents—brewers will be likely to use them a little sparingly; and hops of a quality usually rejected in years of plenty will this season find a market.—*Cooperstown Journal, 17th.*

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged, except State, which is scarce and stronger; superfine western $4 90@5 30; common to good extra $5 70@5 90; good to choice $5 85@6 30; white western extra $6 25@7 00; Ohio extras $5 70@6 70; St. Louis $5 65@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal steady. Whisky heavy and lower at 92@92½c. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1 34@1 37; new Iowa spring $1 34; winter red western, $1 38@1 41. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed 67@67½c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 50@52c. The latter an extreme. Hay quiet. Hops firm; State 18@25c; eastern 16@23c; western 15@21c. Leather quiet and in buyers' favor at 26@28c; Orinoco 26½@27½c. Wool dull; extra Ohio 61@62½c; pulled 60@65c; tubbed 70@73c. Coffee firm; Rio 14@16½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9½@9⅝c; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses dull. Rice 8½@9c. Crude petroleum 13½@14c; refined 23c. Pork quiet and weak; mess $13 75; prime $10 50@11 00; prime mess new $11 00; September and October, $13 75; small sales October at $13 62. Beef dull; mess $7 00@11 00; extra $11 00@14 00; ham $21@28; prime mess $10 00@11 00; India $18 00@22 00. Cut meats quiet; hams 10@13c; shoulders 5½@6½c. Middles quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 9½@9⅝c; kettle dried 9¾c; October 10c. Butter unchanged; western 10@20c. Cheese dull at 6@10½c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $5 80@6 90 for fair to prime. Wheat—amber Michigan $1 43@1 47. Oats dull at 42@50c for western and Ohio. Corn firm and unchanged. Eggs in good supply at 16@18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 18½c. Flour active and advanced; family, $5 50@5 75. Wheat firm; red $1 14@1 16. Rye scarce and firm at 52c. Barley firm 80@90c. Groceries unchanged. Oils steady. Eggs steady at 12@13c. Butter firm at 17@22c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9@10c. Flaxseed steady at $1 60@1 65. Pork—An advance asked but none established, asking $12 75, with $12 50 offered. Lard drooping at 9c. Bacon steady; sales at 6c for shoulders and 6⅞@7c for sides clear rib; 7½c for clear. Whisky dull at 89c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1 [illegible]

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 16.—Pig iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are firm. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $35@36, and No. 2 at $33@34 ℔ ton. Bar iron sells at $77@80. Scotch pig commands $33@34 ℔ ton.

August 19.—Pig iron is in active request and the market is excited and advancing. Sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 Lehigh Crane Foundry at $36@37; 400 tons do No. 2 Foundry at $34@35; 5,000 tons mostly Glendon Gray Forge at $32; and mottled and white at $28 50@30. Advices from Europe quote an advance of 2@4 shillings ℔ ton, and prices here show a corresponding advance.

Manufactured Iron—There is an increasing demand for bar, and sales are making at $77 50 ℔ ton. New rail are firm at $70 for American at the works, and $57@60, gold, for English. Old rails are less active. We quote at $39 50@41, to arrive. There are large shipments on the way. Scrap is worth $39@41, as to quality.

Scotch pig commands $34 ℔ ton.

Blooms are dull; prices nominal.

Nails sell at $4 75 ℔ keg.

Anchors and Chains meet a light demand at 7½c for the former, and 5½c ℔ lb for the latter.—*Price Current.*

Pig Iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are firm. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $36, and No. 2 at 33@34 ℔ ton. Bar iron sells at $77@80. Scotch pig commands $32@33 ℔ ton.—*North American.*

August 23.—Pig iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are firm. Sales of No 1 foundry at $36 00, and No 2 at $33@34 ℔ ton. Bar iron sells at $77@80. Scotch pig commands $32@33 ℔ ton.

CLEVELAND.

August 15.—The market for pig iron is more active and firm, with consumers purchasing liberally and the market tending upwards. Sales since the first of the month have exceeded those for two months previous and several sales of round lots are reported. Quotations are unchanged but are fully obtained, especially on foundry irons, for which there is a good demand, consumers showing a disposition to anticipate their wants.

There is no change to note in bar iron or nails. The demand for both is fairly active but prices are unchanged. The former is held at 3½ rates; the latter at $3 90.—*Commercial Review.*

BOSTON.

August 19.—The market for pig iron has been somewhat excited, with advices of a further advance abroad. In view of this fact, and with a growing scarcity of the home made article, prices in our seaboard markets and at western shipping points have been advanced $1 per ton during the past week, and are now firm at the higher figures.

In England and Scotland the demand is rapidly on the increase, and threatens to outrun the supply. This is principally owing to the increased exigencies of shipbuilders, and the growing wants of French and North German manufacturers, incident to the return of peace. In Pennsylvania most of the furnaces are still ordered ahead; and materially higher prices are looked for before the close of the shipping season. Lots for present delivery are scarce and held at extreme rates. Good brands of No. 1 cannot be bought for less than $37 per ton at the point of production; and at this cost the article cannot be laid down here at the retail rates now current in this market.

The recent repeated advances in pig iron have not stimulated the demand to any great extent. By reducing the margin on manufactured products, they have rather served to curtail the consumption, and manufacturers are now very cautious, not buying much beyond their present requirements. The wants of foundrymen and hardware makers, however, are somewhat exigent, and they are continually being forced in for supplies of both old and new material.

Manufactured iron of all kinds is in rather small stock, with prices unsettled and tending to a higher range.

Scotch pig is in fair demand at a further advance, with sales of leading brands No 1 in small lots at a range of $34 50 to $38 per ton, including Gartsherrie at $37 to $37 50 and Coltness at $37 50 to $38. American is scarce and higher, with sales of yard lots at $37 50 to $40 per ton for the different numbers, including No 2 extra at $38 50 to $39, and good brands No 1 at $39 50 to $40. Charcoal pig is selling at $47 to $58 per ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firm at the late advance both in England and Philadelphia markets.—*Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

August 19.—The market continues to present a very firm appearance, but there is no disposition to purchase extensively at current rates, although holders are in some instances asking a further advance. Sales have been made of 500 tons Glengarnock at $34 50; 250 do Gartsherrie and 200 do Glengarnock on private terms. American has been quiet but firm at the advance noted in our last, though we have nothing to note beyond small sales at quoted rates. There has been quite an active inquiry for new rails, and we notice sales of 1,000 tons 56 lb, English, on private terms; 2,000 do, to arrive, 56 lb, at $60, gold; 800 tons old doubleheaded, part to arrive, at $39 25; and 6,000 do new 56 lb, English, to arrive, part southern delivery, on private terms. Refined bar from store is steady at the advance noted a week since, with a moderate demand. The foreign, as well as the domestic iron market, is very strong. There has been a movement in Russia sheet, including 1,100 packs to arrive, at 12½c; 12@1,500 do, here, in lots, 12@12½c, chiefly 12@12½c, all gold; and in Boston, to arrive there in December, 3,000 packs, on private terms, but supposed about 11½c, gold. At the close the stock was nearly all in the hands of one house, and held at 12½@13c gold, on the spot and to arrive.—*Commercial List.*

IRONTON, O.

August 19.—The prices of pig iron remain unchanged. There has been, owing to the low stage of water, considerable difficulty experienced by our manufacturers of getting their iron to a market. During the last two days, however, several shipments have been made. There is one large lot awaiting transportation to Pittsburgh.

We quote as before:

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2	33@35
Mill hot blast	32@34
Cold blast, car wheel	56@63
Bituminous Belfont	33@35
Bituminous Ashland	33@35

In Pittsburgh last week 100 tons of No. 1 foundry iron, H. R., sold for $37 on four months' credit.

The Lawrence mill is running, the company having quite a number of orders to fill.

The Belfont Nail Mill will be compelled to stop next Saturday for two or three weeks to put in the new engines and additional furnaces and machines. The company is without nails.—*Journal.*

LOUISVILLE.

August 21.—Pig iron is in moderate request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal ℔ ton	$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama, charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

—*Courier-Journal.*

RECEIPTS OF IRON.

The following were the receipts of iron ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, August 19:

	Ore, tons.	Pig iron, tons.
Iron Mountain Railroad	2,240	60
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	10	40
St. Louis, Van., T. H. and Ind. R. R.	10	110
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad		80
Lower Mississippi Railroad		230

—*St. Louis Republican.*

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

August 21.—Coal is firm at the advance, and dealers quote Pittsburgh at 24c retail. Pomeroy coal is sold at 21c, delivered.

CINCINNATI.

August 22.—There is a small retail trade, but as the stock is decreasing, prices are well upheld.

Youghiogheny, afloat, ℔ bush	16c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ℔ bush	20c
Ohio river, afloat, ℔ bush	10c
Ohio river, delivered, ℔ bush	16c
Cannel, delivered, ℔ bush	24c
Anthracite, ℔ ton	$11 00

The Orange Crop.

[From the Louisiana Sugar Bowl.]

Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, which greatly injured the orange trees in some localities, we find that, where the branches were not killed by the freeze, they are, in every locality in Western Louisiana, well filled with fruit. The crop is a very sure one along the water courses in Southern Louisiana. The Lower Teche, Achafalya, Boeuf, Black Du Large, Grand Caillou, Little Caillou, Lower Bayou, Terrebonne, Le Bleu and Bayou Lafourche are all well adapted to the growth of the tree, and generally have good facilities for shipping the fruit to market; yet orange trees are seldom found in quantities to enable the owners to make shipments.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Wednesday as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, A. T. Co., spot	$4 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 70

There was an exceedingly quiet market to-day, with no change from yesterday's prices. $4 20 was bid on the upper road for spot and $4 25 for regular; $4 70 on the lower road and $4 90 at Oil City, with business almost at a stand still.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 23, 1871.

FLOUR—firm.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active and ½c higher for seller August, and 1c higher for September—$1 18⅞ for August and 1 07⅞ for September; this afternoon quiet at $1 19 for August, and $1 07⅞@1 07⅞ for September.

CORN—No. 2 mixed active and a shade easier at 46⅜c; for August; and 44⅞c for September; this afternoon quiet at 46⅜c August.

OATS—No 2 ½c lower at 30½c.

RYE—No. 2 weaker.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet and lower at 63c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork easier unsettled; and irregular $12 25@12 37 cash and $12 50 September.

HOGS—10@15c lower at $4 60@4 60; receipts 8,000; shipments 5,000.

CATTLE—Fairly active at $3@4 90.

FREIGHTS—Active and steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The dry goods trade is dull, in consequence of the rain storm, and prices in the main rule steady and firm at 7½c for standard printing cloths; 11½c for best fancy prints; 13@13½c for standard brown sheetings; 12@12½c for seconds; 13½@14c for heavy brown drills; 20c for printed delaines; 12½c for Indian Orchard improved corset jeans; 15c for Naumkeag satteens; 11½c for Boston brown and blue denims; 13½c for Haymaker; 18c for workingman's; 15½c for Amoskeag bleached muslins; 15½c for Bartlett; 18c for D. 17c for Dwight cambrics; 16½c for G Falls; 21½c for do D; 17c for Lonsdales; 13½c for Lyman J cambrics; 20c for Manville; 21c for New York Mills; 27½c for 6-4 Pepperell sheetings; 30c for 7-4 do; 12½c for 8-4 do; 37½c for 9-4 do; 42½c for 10-4 do; 45c for 11-4 do; 14c for Eureka canton flannels; 25c for Ellerton H brown do; 17½c for P; 13c for N; 31c for W H bleached; 21c for O do; 15½c for T do, and 55c for Clark's 60-inch tickings.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Tobacco active and very firm; low grades a shade higher; sales 155 hhds. Cotton quiet but a shade higher; middling 18½c. Flour dull; extra family $5 50. Wheat, on arrival, $1 10@1 20 for choice. Corn 60@62c for ear from store. Oats 40c from store. Rye 63c, on arrival. Provisions—Small order demand; nothing done in round lots; mess pork asking $13 00 on orders; bacon 6⅞@7½@9½c, packed; hams unchanged. Lard 9⅛@10½c. Whisky declined to 90c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Copper—manufactured steady; Ingot and Lake firm at 22½c. Iron—Scotch pig firm at $33 00@36 50; United States scarce and firm at $34@37. Bar very firm at $75@78. Russia sheet firm at 12½@13c, gold. Nails unchanged; cut $4 50; clinch $5 75@6 25. Horse shoe 19@31c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 23.—Wheat dull; extra $1 35; No. 1 white $1 30; No. 2 $1 22; amber $1 27.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 $1 15½; No 2 $1 13½. Oats lower; No 2 30c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 mixed 44c. Rye lower; No 1 58c. Barley lower; fall No 1 64c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand, but lower 1c; No 1 red winter $1 24; No 2 $1 21. Corn dull. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 22.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Coffee, sugar and molasses unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Cotton firmer and held higher; sales of 10,000 bales good ordinary at 16½c; low middling 17½c; middling 18½c; receipts 567 bales; exports none; stock 28,945 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—Cotton dull at 17½c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, August 23—P. M.

MONEY.

More plenty to-day, and at the close was offered at 2½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108⅞.

GOLD.

Gold opened weak, selling down from 112⅝ to 112⅛, but rallied at the close to 112⅝. During the morning from 3-32 down to 1-64 was paid for use, and in one instance ⅛ for immediate delivery. After the Government sale cash gold became easy; from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum was paid for carrying over night. Clearings $84,000,000. Bids for Government gold $6,036,000 at from 111 to 112.38½; awards $2,000,000 at from 113.17 to 112.38½. Exports to-day $128,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments this morning were steady on long bonds, and feverish and weak on five-twenties, and the market at present lacks the support of foreign dealers. After purchases by the Government the market advanced from ⅛ to ½, and closed steady and strong. No further news has been received from Europe in regard to the new 5 per cent. loan. The local subscriptions, or rather conversions, to-day, amount to nearly $5,000,000; offerings at the Treasury purchese $3,374,350 at from 111.88 to 112; awards $1,000,000 at from 111 to 112.23.

Coupons 1881	118⅝	5-20s, 1867	113⅜
5-20s, 1862	114	5-20s, 1868	114
5-20s, 1864	114	10-40s	114½
5-20s, 1865	114	Currency 6s	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and neglected.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	63
Tennessee, old	75	North Carolinas, old	45
Tennessees, new	75	North Carolinas, new	25½
Virginia, new	72		

STOCKS.

The stock market was active and strong, especially for Western Union, New York Central and Hudson and Scrip, Lake Shore, Ohios and Wabash. It was reported this evening that the long talked of dividend in Lake Shore would be declared this week, but the rumor could not be traced to any reliable source. The market is gaining strength every day. The *Express* says the leading operators, with their many followers, will begin their homeward march next week, and there is no doubt that the Stock Exchange is on the verge of increased activity and attractive fluctuations.

W. U. Telegraph	61⅜	Rock Island	108⅜
Quicksilver	12⅜	N. J. Central	106⅜
Mariposa	3⅜	St. Paul	61⅜
Preferred	5⅜	Preferred	80⅜
Adams Express	82⅜	Wabash	63⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	47⅜	Preferred	84
Amer'n Express	57⅜	Fort Wayne	99⅜
U. S. Ex.	56⅜	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	51⅜	Preferred	57⅜
New York Central	98⅜	Chicago and Alton	119⅜
New York Cent. Scrip	94⅜	Preferred	120
Erie	30⅜	Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜
Preferred	59	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	87⅜
Harlem	128	Burlington and Quincy	140
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	111
Reading	114⅜	Illinois Central	133
Michigan Central	120⅜	Union Pacific stock	32
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117⅜	Central Pacific Bonds	100⅜
Northwestern	70⅜	Union Pacifics	88⅜
Northwestern Pref'd	91⅜		

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Beeves dull this week and prices unchanged; sales 2,400 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@7½c; fair to good 6@6½c; common 4@5½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 8,000 at 7¼@7½c. Hogs in fair demand; sales 3,000 at $7 25@7 75.

Senator Morton on Free Trade.

[From his Speech at St. Louis, August 16.]

I am for a revenue tariff, but I want it so levied if it can be as to give incidental protection to our own manufacturers without impairing the revenue, and if anybody is opposed to that principle it must be because he is absolutely in favor of foreign producers as against home producers. Now, my friends, let me say another thing right here. We are all interested industries in this country. It is best not to have too many men employed in any one thing, but to have this employment so divided as to supply all our wants at home. There is no market that is half so good as a home market. I state that as a general proposition. Talk about free trade as between countries where they have unequal values of labor; how can there be free trade upon equal terms between the two countries when labor is fifty per cent. higher in one than the other? I want to know how that nation is going to compete in manufactures that pays fifty per cent. more for labor and materials than the other nation that pays fifty per cent. less. It cannot be done, my friends. There can be no free-trade upon equal terms between two such nations. You might as well talk about free navigation between two lakes when one is 200 feet above the other. Is there free navigation between Erie and Ontario? No. You have a pass from one to the other by means of the Welland Canal by tortuous navigation. Yes, there is free navigation between them, but it is over Niagara; and I tell you wherever there is free-trade between two nations when one pays fifty per cent. more for labor than the other does, they go over a Niagara.

Here is another most astounding scandal and murder, brought to light by the Guernsey *Times:* Six or seven years ago, a man named John or Jonathan Smith, came to Londonderry township, this county, and took up his abode. Owing to his aversion to anything like conversation regarding his former residence and his inability to give any well defined account of himself, he was regarded with suspicion by his new neighbors. He represented himself as a bachelor, and early began to make love to a maiden lady named Kate McGuire, whom he married a few months later. She had some property, and with her he found a home; and having warmed the serpent into life, her reward consisted in the most violent abuse. He came there in the spring of the year, was married in the early fall, and in the winter went away, and after an absence of some weeks returned with several children. Then it was that the new wife first learned of the deception—that if nothing more serious was true, her husband was a widower. This, at least, was his story. Subsequently an older son came, who told in the neighborhood that his mother was living at the time the father married "Kate." Time passed on, however, until last week, when he was arrested on a warrant, placed in the hands of Constable Hunt, of Londonderry township, by an officer from Barnesville, charging him with the murder of his former wife. He was taken to the office of Justice Dunbar, and while awaiting examination eluded the officers by descending from an upper porch, made good his escape, and is still at large. It is said that on returning to his former home at the time referred to, he took his lawful wife out riding, and induced her to partake of the contents of a bottle, from which she soon sickened and died. Reports say he came from Washington county, and that the order of arrest was from there. We give the above facts as related to us by those who have been acquainted with some of the circumstances, and they only lack official confirmation. Should this man be the scoundrel he is reputed to be, it is hoped that he may be overtaken and made to suffer the penalty of his great crime.

THE deposits in the savings banks of Rhode Island, one of the smallest States in the Union, exceed those of New York, in proportion to population. Rhode Island, with a population in 1870 of 217,356, had in that year 72,891 savings banks depositors and $30,708,000 of deposits. New York State, with a population of 4,364,411 in 1870, had (January 1, 1871) 712,109 depositors and $230,749,408 of deposits. This shows that the proportion of depositors and deposits to population is largely in favor of Rhode Island. Estimated by her savings banks, little Rhode Island need not shrink from comparison with any other State in the Union. The larger part of the more than thirty millions of deposits came from the comparatively poor—the men and women of toil who work for their daily bread, and a State that out of a population of 217,356 can furnish 72,891 depositors, with such an amount of deposits, has no need to take the benefits of the bankrupt act, and very little occasion to make use of poor houses. These figures and facts, so creditable to Rhode Island, show what industry and economy can do anywhere.

A GENTLEMAN, long resident in Texas, but recently settled in New York and Boston, has been returned to western Texas by eastern capitalists, who are resolved to make large railway investments there. So far as we are able to learn from very general statements, the schemes are directed to giving railway access to the western frontier of Texas, interior Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico. A preliminary examination is about being commenced to determine the precise routs to be adopted. Until the explorations ordered by our eastern capitalists have been made and reported, no determination can be reached as to the work likely to be done. But the men lying behind the undertaking, the country it traverses, the values waiting to be wakened by it, the building of narrow-gauge as well as broad roads in Colorado and New Mexico, the influx of immigration, the new energy and wealth of the region, and the exterior business it may have, all are arguments justifying the action taken and probable conclusions.

THE scheme for annexing the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada has been for some time seriously discussed. Should the consolidation take place, the new State would be about as large as California. The Mormon population of Utah is estimated at 100,000, and the Gentiles at about 20,000. Nevada contains 60,000, which, added to the Gentiles of Utah, would still show a majority in favor of the Mormons of 20,000. It is thought that the rapid immigration of people other than Mormons into the newly organized State, would soon more than make up the deficiency; but as constant accessions from abroad are also being made to the Mormon ranks, it is not certain that an equilibrium could be attained for some time to come.

AMONGST other criticisms, a gentleman traveling through Pennsylvania launches the following: "The general absence of thrifty young orchards, and the habitual neglect of fruit culture of all kinds, is another striking defect in the agricultural management of this otherwise productive and highly cultivated region. It is really sad to see the large number of old orchards scattered through Central and Eastern Pennsylvania. The trees are falling into decay from sheer antiquity, with comparatively few of recent growth to take their place. I doubt if the average Pennsylvania farmer is more generally ignorant in any one branch of his business than in the intelligent and profitable cultivation of fruits."

CHESTER is Philadelphia's near neighbor, and this is the way the *Press* refers to the place: "The improving prospects of Philadelphia are so much gain to Chester, for the latter is nearer to the sea, and boasts of continuous deep water up to her wharves. When our new steamers are finished and afloat, and the Pennsylvania Central is prepared to utilize at this port all the enormous advantages of the trade of the great empire she penetrates and develops, Chester will be one of the richest and busiest cities of her size in the world."

THE *Ohio State Journal* makes this lucid statement: "Claims for property taken or damaged by the State militia, during the Morgan raid through Ohio in 1863, amounting to six thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($6,257), are being paid by the Auditor of State. The act appropriating money for the payment of claims for damages done by the rebels and by the Union forces under command of United States officers, amounting to $574,580, is held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and such claims are not being paid."

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF*

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

MARRIED.

SLAGLE—BROOM—On Wednesday, August 23d, 1871, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. J. Scarborough, Mr. J. F. Slagle, City Attorney, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of R. D. Thompson, all of this city.

CROZIER—IRWIN—On Tuesday evening, August 15th, 1871, at the Fifth U. P. Church, by the Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. ELUM CROZIER, of Bridgeport, New Jersey, to Miss SADIE F., youngest daughter of Joseph Irwin, Esq., of Shadyside.

DIED.

SHOLES—On Monday evening, August 21, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, JAMES AVERY, youngest son of James A. and the late Mary B. Sholes, aged two years, eight months and seventeen days.

AIKEN—On Sabbath evening, at 10 o'clock, DEWITT CLARK, only son of A. W. and Henrietta Aiken, aged two years, nine months and two days.

HENDERSON—On Friday morning, August 18th, 1871, at 3½ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA PARSONS, relict of the late James K. Henderson, Esq., in the seventy-second year of her age.

TATE—On Wednesday evening, August 16th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, ANN, wife of Wm. Tate, Sr., in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

GREDE—On Tuesday, August 22d, 1871, at 10 A. M., ANNA MARTHA, wife of Phil. Grede, at the age of forty-five.

DUFF—On Wednesday morning, August 23, at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., THOMAS C. DUFF, in his twenty-ninth year.

JONES—At Quaker Valley, on Tuesday, August 22d, 1871, WILLIAM P. JONES, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE—STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Bridge Company, will be held at the Toll House, in

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

"A story is circulating in Paris that an important Russian personage recently told a French diplomatist that the result of the late war placed Russia in the position of France after the battle of Sadowa."

The foregoing was a cable dispatch in our issue of Monday. It might be expected that the editor at the London end of the telegraph would find no difficulty in picking up something more satisfactory for transmission over so great a distance than such hearsays. It is, however, possible that to this somewhat vague report a good deal of interest attaches just now; that is the sort of interest that people, even far away republicans, cannot help taking in the hopes or fears, the disgust or satisfaction, of kings and kaisers. And "the story now circulating in Paris" quite likely refers to a matter upon which great historical events may hang. The outside world is at length getting some light on a subject concerning which, a year ago, people indulged in much vain speculation. At the beginning of the Franco-German war they were much perplexed to know with what feelings and purposes the Czar looked upon the conflict. It is pretty well known now that he was as completely deceived as the Emperor of the French, as to the real sentiments of the southern Germans. Thinking that they would either absolutely refuse to unite with Prussia against France, or else prove lukewarm allies, he expected that King WILLIAM, defeated by his enemies, would call on him (the Czar) for aid. This he was willing to grant on certain conditions, one of which would be Prussian assistance in carrying out his designs on the lower Danube and Constantinople, and in the consequent dismemberment of the Austrian Empire. It is well known in Russia that the road to Constantinople lies through Vienna. These pleasing hopes frustrated by the harmony that prevailed among the Germans and by their rapid victories over the French, the Czar became terribly anxious and seems to have made up his mind at one time to interfere in favor of the French. At the German headquarters at any rate, we are told, that for some weeks ALEXANDER's communication caused great concern. Whether it was fear of French democracy or the diplomacy of BISMARCK that led him to change his purpose, we do not know. Probably each of these had some influence. Russia "placed in the position of France after Sadowa" remained quiet, though Russian public opinion was almost universally with the French, and the Government was bitterly denounced for its apathy under the peril to which it was believed to be exposed by the sudden predominance of Germany. Well informed people in Germany believe that the Czar was kept neutral by a sort of vague promise on the part of BISMARCK that Russia would be rewarded for her neutrality by being allowed to appropriate the slavic provinces of Austria. If any such promise was made and believed, the Czar and his Ministers have been bitterly disappointed. With the inauguration of the German empire steps were taken to secure the friendship of Austria and now by the Gastein Conference the most agreeable relations between the two empires have been established, while during his recent visit to Germany the Russian Emperer quite failed to gain either in fact or in prospect any compensation for having neglected his opportunities some months ago. The Czar is probably mortified, and for aught we know, may be as indignant, as the French say he is, thinking, however, that he is rightly punished for his simplicity in not helping them. He may be preparing for war, though that is wholly improbable, unless something should turn up to make the French renew the conflict with Germany. In that event Russia might become her ally. But the German empire and the Austrian empire are now closely allied in the interest of peace, and it is very unlikely that Russia, even aided by France in her crippled condition, feels prepared just at present to seek revenge for the past.

OLD CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

Every day the importance of the new ecclesiastical movement in Germany is becoming more and more apparent. The agitation would be interesting and worthy of attention at any time and under any circumstances, and its significance seems greatly enhanced when viewed in connection with the imposing political position now occupied by the German Empire. All readers of Italian history are aware that to the Popes, or rather to the Court of Rome, must be ascribed the wars and divisions by which Italy was kept in weakness and misery through so many centuries. Connection with the same religio-political power was also for ages the source of the feuds, controversies and conflicts by which Germany was divided and prevented from exerting its legitimate influence in European affairs. This truth clearly understood is evidently the secret of the energy with which so many German statesmen and so large a portion of the German people are now moving in opposition to the arrogant pretensions of the clerical party, or the upholders of the right of the church to exercise supervision and control over the Government in certain affairs. This right claimed and asserted, and too often allowed in other times through mere superstitious deference, has been legitimated and placed on an impregnable foundation by the decree of infallibility. No government would have any chance of obedience from its devout Catholic subjects, if it enjoined any act opposed to the will of an infallible Pope. Our readers are familiar with the measures taken by the German imperial government to divest his infallible Holiness of all authority over its subjects. Acting on the principle that by the new dogma the entire relations of the church to the state have been changed, it no longer recognizes a Catholic minister of worship, but has sunk the office in the ministry of public instruction. The ultramontane functionaries of the department generally have been pensioned off, and the few who remain in office form so small a minority as to be *insignificant in opposition to* the majority of Protestant counsellors.

In Austria also the anti-clerical movement appears constantly to gather strength. It is expected that in a short time a Catholic church free from Rome will be established in Vienna, choosing its own priests and holding its own property. This is designed as an experiment and perhaps as a model for the organization of similar churches in other places. Count BEUST is said to support the movement, and to have convinced the Emperor that it is not for the interest of the Austrian Empire to do anything to relieve the Papacy of the consequences of the new dogma. And Prof. SCHULTE, of Prague, one of the most famous Catholic masters of ecclesiastical law, has published an essay in which, following DOELLINGER, he proves that Austrian legislation recognizes the Catholic Church only as it was before the enactment of the new dogma, and that, consequently all the privileges and property of the church belong to the old Catholics who reject the dogma, while the new Catholics who accept it have forfeited all claim to the protection of the state. Recurring to the German Empire—we notice that late reports from Bavaria represent the friends of a church separate from Rome as becoming steadily more numerous, with the prospect of seeing their hopes speedily realized.

SOME of the papers are expressing alarm at the growth of the influence of the railroad interest, and predict that the time is not far distant when it will be supreme in the government, will elect the President, as it has for some time in certain States elected Senators, as well as a considerable number of members of Congress, beside purchasing others after reaching Washington. The present extent and probable growth of this influence cannot be disputed; but there is one consideration in the case which should not be lost sight of—the railroads are so identified with and dependent on the general prosperity that there is little danger of their ever assailing it. Admitting the danger in other respects to be as great as it is represented, how is it to be averted? The railroad power exists and cannot be destroyed, perhaps not even abridged; more likely it will continue to grow. It requires no great foresight to perceive that a conflict over chartered privileges is impending, and if we leave statesmanship in the land the field is broad enough for its full exercise.

MR. CONWAY writes from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial* concerning some Indians (natives of India) who are now in England. They are for the most part graduates of the University of Calcutta, and have come over either to study law in the Temple, or to observe society and manners in the native island of their English rulers. According to Mr. CONWAY, they are "clear-headed and thoroughly educated." The statement is credible enough, as they are, no doubt, specimens of the picked students, who, in accordance with the plan of the University, are brought to England to qualify themselves for Government service in India. They are not idolators, it seems. Some of them are Mohammedans; some of them are Positivists, but generally they are simply believers in God, morality and immortality. Mr. CONWAY seems pleased with the discovery that "such a thing as a Christian among them is absolutely unknown." With manifest pleasure he also relates that "they would be a match in argument for the ablest divines in the country." Considering that they are young fellows whose education is not yet completed, the remark can not be considered as complimentary to the ablest divines in England. But then Mr. CONWAY, of course, takes account of the weakness of the side which the divines would have to maintain. The correspondent is evidently pleased to believe that these young men, "real missionaries of the faith"—or no faith—"of Naturalism," are exerting a powerful influence in its favor among the young Englishmen with whom they associate. "It is the opinion of some eminent thinkers," says CONWAY, "that England's conquest of India may end with a reaction upon herself that may revolutionize her religion." Alackaday! It would be interesting to know the names of two or three at least of those "eminent thinkers." They must be very eminent indeed, and their knowledge of Oriental Naturalism must be very profound. But people separated by many thousand miles of sea, do take up queer notions concerning things adorned with fine names. Dr. THOLUCK, of Halle, many years ago, wrote a really valuable work on Eastern mysticism, having studied the subject thoroughly in books, and yet he once said to a gentleman just from India that "he would be almost willing to make the voyage to Calcutta for the mere sake of an interview with one of those contemplative faquirs, as from their life-long meditations their glimpses into the regions of higher truth must be very sublime." The Indian was not cruel enough to undeceive him. As for Mr. CONWAY's young Indians, notwithstanding his statement that "they read their sacred books with interest," we cannot help believing, until better informed, that, if they read their sacred books at all, they read them in English translations, and that the religious speculations which please them best are of Western origin. In their intercourse with young Englishmen they are probably much more concerned to prove their own superiority to Hindoo prejudices by eating beefsteak and drinking wine than to influence the religious convictions of their associates.

UNDER the irritation and mortification produced throughout the country by the exposure of the doings of the Tammany Ring, there is one consolation—the entire country can hardly fail to derive advantage from the dishonor of New York. Perhaps it is well that, in our American metropolis its municipal functionaries have been left to work their will and thus to exemplify in the most conspicuous way the possibilities of scoundrelism inhering in our political system. Such daylight robberies, such indifference, or apparent indifference, on the part of the people, and such contempt for public opinion on the part of the criminals, on detection and exposure, are things which few persons in the absence of known facts would have deemed possible. There can hardly be a doubt, we think, that the illustration is destined to prove universally useful by inspiring a degree of distrust and prompting a degree of vigilance likely, if not to improve the general morality, at least to effect considerable to the pockets of the people everywhere. It cannot be that the people like to be plundered. No doubt, in every village there are enterprising spirits who, in the hope that their time will come, choose to judge leniently and deal gently with office holders who take advantages of their opportunities to make themselves rich. These charitable spirits like the system, and would be sorry to have it broken up before they shall themselves have gathered a harvest from it. Though while in private life they, like the rest, suffer from the appropriations of the robbers, they would think it pusillanimous as well as foolish to complain of conduct which they hope some day to enjoy the chance of imitating, or perhaps improving upon. "The wise convey it call." Then, again, there are others who, it may be, honest enough themselves in the absence of "terrible temptations," have so lively a sympathy with pecuniary ambition and attach so much value to the importance which money confers, that they regard official peculators with a dangerous indulgence. But both these classes form a small minority even of our democratic community, and the great mass of the people learn with burning indignation and shame that the men whom they have placed in office are using their position for the purpose of plundering their constituents. In fact, the remark may seem to most readers a mere truism or platitude. The tranquility with which New Yorkers have received the exposure of the Tammany robberies is not the quiet of indifference, but a striking exemplification of what a Frenchman lately referred to as "that superb American *sang-froid*." To the mere charges or suspicions of rascality they were two long indifferent, perhaps incredulous as to their entire justice, or despairing of a remedy, and are thus, in part responsible for the extent to which the robberies have attained. Now, that they have been proved beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil, punishment at the hands of the people must follow under penalty of infamy to themselves.

IN view of the "still hunt" which the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is making in the present contest, we hope our own people will not forget that thorough organization and incessant labor are essential to party success. There is but one thing that can lose us the election, and that is absenteeism of Republican voters from the polls. If the entire vote is brought out our victory will not only be assured but overwhelming. But to this end there must be tireless work. According to a statistical table now in process of preparation by the Acting Superintendent of the Census, it appears that the proportion of absentees at elections is generally fully one-third less than the whole number of voters, and this is as true of Pennsylvania as of any other State. Even Presidential elections do not bring out anything like a complete vote. According to these statistics there were but three or four Northern States in which the majority cast at the last election could not have been overcome, if the minority party had polled, in addition to the actual vote, their proportion of the absentee vote. Facts like these should arouse the most sluggish to activity.

THE New York *World* is most virtuously and deeply incensed against Speaker BLAINE by reason of his recent Saratoga speech, in which, it will be remembered, he set the pictures of Federal economy and Tammany profligacy over against each other in most striking and effective contrast. This, the organ of the Ring calls "an assault upon the municipal government of the city of New York," and says:

> "As Mr. Blaine is not a citizen either of this city or this State, it would have been decorous for him to have confined his remarks to national politics."

Dear me, how sensitive we are! It makes no attempt to deny the truth or justice of Mr. BLAINE's presentation; indeed it virtually confesses them, for it proceeds to remark:

> "If abuses exist in any part of this State, it is to be presumed that there is intelligence enough among our citizens to discover it, and sufficient virtue and public spirit to apply a remedy, without the help of a pleasure-seeking transient visitor, who prates of matters which he does not very well understand."

It is indeed quite probable that he does not "understand" them as thoroughly as does the *World*, or at least not in exactly the same way. It is the custom, we know, for an arraigned criminal to confide to his lawyer the exact nature of all the circumstances which relate to the case. Many a criminal has doubtless been acquitted by a jury because he made a clean breast of his guilt to his counsel, thereby enabling him to adopt a line of defense which would not have been possible had the offender given him but half confidence; and the rule equally holds with the *World*, attorney for Tammany. But it is quite evident that Mr. BLAINE understands the matter sufficiently well for all practical purposes, as the ill-humor of our contemporary fully shows. It is said that when a lawyer has a bad case, the best thing he can do is to abuse the opposing counsel, a hint by which the *World* profits, although to the further detriment of Tammany. "Mr. BLAINE forgets that he is here as a guest, and that he owes something to propriety," expostulates the journal of the Chesterfieldian manners and Mephistophelian morality. Which is as much as to say that when a man is in Rome he must kiss the Pope's toe, and when in Greece turn brigand. What a blessed reformer would not the *World* have been, had its instincts run that way. How bravely it would have seconded St. PAUL at Mars Hill, for instance, or LUTHER when he nailed his theses to the church door, or CRANMER when he walked to the stake, HAMPDEN when he refused to pay the ship-money, or the fathers when they signed the Declara- of Independence. WASHINGTON would have been as proud of it in the first revolution as were those who revered his memory in the last. And this journal is the oracle of the New Departure.

Two or three days ago the cable telegraph represented intense anxiety and consequent agitation as prevailing in Paris, and prepared the outside world to hear at any moment that a new revolution had entered upon its course in France. The NAPOLEON *fete* day was the time assigned for the outbreak, and the entire dispatch was evidently one of the small artifices by which the Imperialists are keeping their cause alive. But the truth is that considerable probability inhered in the suggestion of approaching revolution from the developments of the session of the National Assembly on the 22d of July. On that day the difficulties and the essential weakness of THIERS's position were exposed as they never had been exposed before, in the debate on the petition of the Bishops asking for French interposition in favor of the Pope's temporal power. While in his speech on the occasion, the chief of the executive power showed all his well known tact and adroitness, he also showed how completely he is a politician of the past, dominated by ideas which are as effete in France as they are everywhere else, except in sacerdotal minds. Here is an extract from his speech:

> "I always thought that the policy of nationalities would one day be fatal to France. In the first place I was certain that Italian unity would some time effect the unity of Germany. In the second place, it was inevitable that Italian unity should inflict a deadly wound upon the religious conscience, represented by the Holy See. Now, every government guilty of an encroachment on liberty of conscience, is an impious government, even in a philosophical point of view. * * * The highest degree of philosophy is not to think in such or such a fashion, it is to respect the religious conscience under whatever form it presents itself and whatever may be its character."

These are precisely the views which THIERS, a Protestant, used in the time of the Empire to proclaim as the grounds upon which France was bound to uphold the temporal power, and to oppose Italian unity. In fact, they are the views of a Frenchman who believes in nothing but established facts and in the duty of every Frenchman to oppose whatever foreign interest seems likely to lessen the greatness of his own country. Thinking the divisions of Italy essential to the prestige of France, he opposed its unity on the ground that its unification would wound the Catholic conscience. At present, however, France being unable to interfere in Italian affairs, he argues that the existing state of things in Italy must be respected, and Italian friendship must be established by the French. But the party of the Bishops proved to be much stronger than had been supposed, as was apparent in the final reference of the petitions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the vehement feelings and diversity of views called forth by the debate, and the antique prejudices of THIERS, so candidly avowed, did much to shake the confidence of the country in the actual Assembly.

DURING the rule of the Commune in Paris, the telegraph made frequent mention of the Poles resident in France as prominent among the rebels. Indeed the belief was very general in France that the ranks of the Communists had been largely recruited from Poland, and, in consequence of this notion, the Poles, from being general favorites of the French people, came to be regarded with a degree of indignation which found expression in police measures of great severity. This anti-Polish sentiment seems to have been founded in mistake. A Polish committee, of which Prince CZARTORYSKI is the President, has addressed a *memoire* to the National Assembly for the purpose of explaining the real relations of their compatriots to the Commune. The investigations of the committee appear to have been very thorough, and their statement contains some facts of general interest. There were never, it appears, more than a hundred and fourteen Poles among the rebels, and they for the most part, belonged to "the class of idle and disreputable adventurers which forms the inevitable appendix to every emigration. They were recruited by DOMBROWSKI and were tempted by the superior employments offered them by the Commune in search of approved and capable officers." It is also claimed that they confined themselves to their strictly military duties, and never took part in pillage or incendiarism. In all France there are 3,700 of the nationality, of whom 1,200 live in Paris. Of these latter not one, except DOMBROWSKI, rather a Russian than a Pole, ever belonged to the *Internationale*. In fact, Italy, Belgium and Germany were each represented more largely than Poland in the Communist ranks. The impression as to the great number of Polish Communists, an impression so distinct that when the troops entered Paris no Pole's life was safe, is perhaps curious as illustrating the distinguishing effect of those "dissonant consonant names" which nobody can pronounce. When printed they are so conspicuous, and so inevitably arrest attention, that people laboring under great excitement might easily get an exaggerated notion of their number. This consideration, however, the Committee do not urge. They conclude their report by pointing out the fact that their countrymen everywhere in Europe earnestly espoused the side of France against Germany in the late war. One cannot but wish that the vindication may seem complete and satisfactory to the French, an effect which it is well adapted to produce.

MR. JACOB STAEMPFLI, unofficially reported, according to a cable dispatch, in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, to have been appointed arbitrator by the President of the Swiss Confederation under the Treaty of Washington, is one of the most distinguished citizens of Switzerland. His character and career as set forth in a short biography of him now before us, are well adapted to inspire confidence in his fitness for the high and difficult duties imposed upon him by the appointment. Of very humble birth, he received a thorough and careful education, and studied Jurisprudence at Berne, chiefly under the direction of WILLIAM SNELL, who is celebrated beyond the limits of Switzerland as a professor of law. Though qualified for and admitted to practice as an advocate, Mr. STAEMPFLI seems to have spent most of his life in politics; that is, in the service of the Government. As a Radical, he performed an important part in effecting valuable reforms in the Constitution and administration of the country. The subject of taxation, the removal of feudal burdens, the poor laws and finance are specified as matters regarding which useful changes have been the result of his labors. During the war of the Sonderbund, he acted as paymaster of the Confederate forces with great success and distinction. At one time very unpopular, he finally recovered the good will of his countrymen without any change of opinion or conduct on his part, and became President of the Confederation. Consistent support of the liberties and dignity of Switzerland at home and abroad—strenuous industry—great knowledge in the departments of government, law and finance, acuteness and rapidity in the apprehension and judgment of relations, and steadfast independence of character, are some of the qualities ascribed to Mr. STAEMPFLI in the sketch above referred to—a sketch written some years ago. He was born in 1820.

THE New York *Standard*, a paper that is supposed to enjoy the confidence of persons near the President, if not the President himself, is authority for the statement that "the programme of those who do not agree that the renomination of General GRANT is wise, is to nominate SCHUYLER COLFAX;" and to this is added: "The movement is said to be under the special patronage of Mr. GREELEY, and its friends are only waiting for the opportune time to spring his name before the country." The *Standard* accompanies these reports with remarks on Mr. COLFAX's advocacy of "temperance and religion," which might with better taste have been omitted.

The Republican convention in Adams county will be held in Gettysburg on Monday next.

WE have at different times published many significant items of contrast, setting forth respectively the denounced "extravagance" of the Republican administration, and the vaunted "economy" of Democratic rule. Another illustration, affording an excellent comparison of the honesty with which the respective parties administer the revenues under their control, is given in a recently published report of the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury building at Washington. This is the most extensive pile of granite in the country, and is six times as large as the New York Custom House. Yet it has cost but $6,700,000, including every appropriation made from the time of President JACKSON down to the present; while it is proved that more than $7,000,000 have already been squandered on the New York Court House, which is not more than two-thirds completed. In view of such facts as these how utterly foolish and ridiculous is the cheap invective of the Democracy against the financial economy, honesty and fidelity of the Republican party. We are not to be understood as saying that the management of the public funds has been all that could have been wished, or that there is no room for improvement in the future. Very far from it, indeed; but we point to these general results as sufficient evidence that whatever further public reforms are desirable and necessary, it is the Republican party which alone can be relied on to bring them about; since nothing is more improbable than that roguery would become changed into honesty by simply being transplanted from Tammany Hall, New York, to the White House at Washington.

THE COMMERCIAL has repeatedly spoken of the necessity of the more thorough practical scientific education of persons connected with the engineering, mining and metallurgic interests and industries of the country. We are therefore pleased to observe that a movement of great importance in this direction has lately been inaugurated by Mr. RUNKLE, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This gentleman, who is one of the most successful educators in the country, has transferred his faculty and students from the college at Boston to the mineral districts of Colorado, where they will spend a number of months in gaining a practical education among the mines themselves. After completing an examination of the mines of Colorado, the party will proceed to Utah to inspect the mineral wealth of that region. Upon returning to Boston all the ore which has been gathered up will be carefully assayed and analyzed, reports upon the various mines examined will be made, and everything of public interest relating to the expedition published. In our judgment the time is not far distant when the Government of the United States will be compelled, by the increasing value of our metallurgic industries, to establish a National School of Mines, in some one of the mining States or Territories; indeed, the fact that so eminent an instructor as Mr. RUNKLE has considered it necessary to transport his students to the mineral districts in order to perfect them in practical studies, is sufficient proof of its great importance.

THE report to which we referred some days ago, that Russia and Germany were arming against each other, is now corroborated by the Paris journal *La Patrie*, which intimates also that a secret understanding exists between France and Russia on the one hand, and Austria and Germany on the other. Whatever may be the ulterior designs of the Emperor WILLIAM or the Czar ALEXANDER, it is certain that each is making military preparations upon the most extensive scale. Whether these tremendous activities have reference to speedy war we cannot yet judge; but we know that when two athletes go into training, it is generally for the purpose of testing their powers on each other. It has been proved, too, that in spite of a general impression to the contrary, no treaty exists between the governments of Berlin and St. Petersburg, while the fact that WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH, with BISMARCK and VON BEUST, have been in close conference at Ischel and Galstein, and that THIERS selected his former War Minister for the post of ambassador to St. Petersburg, and that this General has lately accompanied the Czar on a tour of military inspection, would seem to suggest the probability of the understanding alluded to. It is true that *La Patrie* is not the most reliable authority in the world; but even allowing for French exaggerations and hatred of Prussia, it is likely there is some sort of foundation for the rumor. Of what character and to what degree time alone can determine.

THE meeting in New York, to be called by heavy tax payers and representative citizens, with reference to the Tammany thefts, will be held before long, the movement having only been postponed for the return from their summer travels of many who will be glad to take part Of the truth of the charges made by the *Times* and other papers, no one seriously doubts. Whether the guilty parties will ever be made to suffer, or even denied re-election, is doubtful. That is a matter which, while in a certain sense it interests the whole country, belongs to the city of New York to settle. It probably would not be very wide the mark to conclude that all cities are similarly infected—at any rate, no one will dispute that the desire to take a hand in running the affairs of the city so as to make money has become alarmingly prevalent. The tax payers of New York are showing signs of wakefulness after robbery there became so stupendous that there was no longer any sleep for them. Whether other cities will slumber on, and the taxpayers neglect to exert a proper influence in choosing officers, is a question that naturally comes up. Very little sympathy is felt for plundered New York or the heavy and virtuous gentlemen who propose to meet, and so will it be elsewhere when a similar condition is developed—jobs and extravagances of every kind exposed, with Councilmen, Mayors and the whole batch of city officers in them all up to the eyes.

THE press is just now giving a good deal of prominence to the name of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, appointed by the Crown senior counsel for England in the Alabama claims. We do not, however, remember having seen any reference to his connection with the movement on foot to elevate the standard of legal qualifications for admission to the English bar. Yet his relation to this movement is of the most creditable kind; he may, indeed, be termed the father of it. Quite recently he introduced into the House of Commons two resolutions, which, if passed, cannot fail to raise the standard of the profession. One of these declares the necessity of a general law school or university, at London, and the other proposes an address to the Crown asking that this university alone shall be authorized to issue diplomas. It is intended by these resolutions to prevent the admission of any person to practice, either as barrister or attorney, who has not passed a regular course of legal studies and the examination required for a diploma. The most eminent lawyers and jurists of England are said to be in favor of the reform, and the passage of the resolutions is confidently expected. In this country such a plan would hardly be practicable. But the desirability and importance of a higher standard are not the less apparent.

IT is said that the business and financial prospects of the country have not since the war been in so promising a condition as at present. New York is the commercial barometer of the country, and the trade currents of that city indicate pretty fairly the actual and prospective activity of business movements and enterprise throughout the republic generally. The heavy merchants of that port are said to be calculating upon an exceedingly active fall trade, and to entertain no doubt either as to the demand or means of the country. Extraordinarily heavy importations are being made, the receipts from customs from the first to the fifteenth of the present month having reached the sum of nearly ten millions of dollars, a larger amount than was ever before received in the same portion of the month of August. The abundant character of the crops, and the general prosperity of our manufacturing establishments of almost every kind, form the basis of this activity and hopeful prospect. Country buyers are already flocking to the great cities, and wholesale and retail merchants are anticipating a brisk business from this time onward.

THE probable production of pig iron in the leading countries of Europe next year is given as follows: Great Britain, 5,100,000 tons; France, 1,062,000 tons; Germany, 1,907,000 tons; Belgium, 526,000 tons; Austria, 365,000 tons; Sweden, 293,000 tons; Russia, 420,000 tons; other European countries, 500,000 tons. Assuming that this estimate is approximately realized, the production of pig iron in Europe next year will be about 9,773,000 tons.

FRANK BLAIR has really come out for Governor B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, for President, and the fact is not the least among many of the signs of the times touching the inharmonious condition of the Democratic camp. BLAIR is a good deal of a power in the party, and no little significance attaches to this expression of his preference. That he is able to seize the strong point in the political situation, is evident from the opinion which he takes pains to express that "a good new man is the best departure for the Democratic party." This is equivalent to saying that the party's only chance lies in a "new deal," in throwing overboard the old hacks and taking up, as Senator DOOLITTLE recommends, "a moderate Republican." While, as suiting this programme, BLAIR names BROWN, others, and probably a more numerous class, prefer CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. It is not improbable that Mr. CHASE feels that he is likely to be favored by this state of things. It is interesting to know more fully BLAIR's idea of BROWN. He is reported to have expressed himself as follows:

> "Gratz is American-born, but of German extraction, and he will poll the whole German vote of the country. He is a man of deep learning, close thought and ardent convictions, and possessed of ample wealth and unflagging public spirit. He has been just and victorious in all his positions, and always more of a Liberal than a Radical. A good new man is the best departure for the Democratic party; a mere platform expression of assent in the inevitable is of no consequence. We have no business to be apologizing for a part of the last generation. If we win, it will be with a man, and not with a formula. Gratz Brown represents a Western State of resources, population and dimensions which has never been honored in the selection of a Presidential candidate by either party. He will poll the very best vote we can get in the Mississippi Valley; he is liberal on questions of trade, bold and striking in character; an ex-Senator of the United States, a practical legislator and now a Governor, and his nature, in its vitality, versatility and breadth, would make him the best man put up to run since General Jackson. He is a fine writer and a solid debater. His appearance is not very handsome, but it is characteristic and quaint—a little knotty, red-headed man, equal parts of pluck and genius, whom the people can see and huzza for."

BLAIR expressed the firm belief that Senator SCHURZ would take the stump for BROWN. Now let us have the opinion of the next leading Democrat who thinks that "something must be done."

Thomas Nast.

It is said that the man most honored by the hatred of the Tammany Ring, is Thomas Nast, the famous artist of *Harper's Weekly*, whose terrific caricatures in that journal, suggested by the riots of last month and the *Times'* financial exposures, have attracted such marked and general attention. He is the son of a former musician in the Bavarian army, and was born in Bavaria in 1840, coming to this country with his parents at the age of six years. From his earliest childhood he manifested an extraordinary aptitude and fondness for drawing. When he was fifteen years old he began as a draughtsman for an illustrated paper. He gave himself so ardently to his work, sparing but four hours for sleep, and diligently drawing and studying during the rest of the night, that he found he was injuring his sight and his health. Three years of diligence and success made his name known, and leaving his exclusive work upon the paper, he was so profitably employed that in February, 1860, he had money enough for a visit to Europe. In 1865 he painted a characteristic picture called "The Union Advance arriving at a Plantation," an episode of Sherman's march to the sea. A year or two later he painted "The March of the Seventh Regiment down Broadway," when the first call for volunteers was made after the firing on Fort Sumter. Like the first mentioned work, it was full of character and movement. Subsequently he designed and executed a gallery of semi-satirical portraits—grotesques of the *Bal d'Opera*—every picture of which was a popular hit. His *Harper* cartoons, however, are the most characteristic and important of his works. They are of an allegorico-political character, at once pictures, poems and speeches. They argue the case to the eye, and conclusively. A few lines do the work of many words, and with a force of eloquence which no words can rival. Every stroke of his pencil cuts like a razor, and it is stated that the notorious Tammany quartette—Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly—writhing beneath the lash of his merciless satire, tried desperately to buy him off, but found to their astonishment that they were dealing with a man not for sale. They then tried the efficacy of threats. Letters of most violent character poured in upon him, some anonymous, others signed with the writer's name, threatening violence and even death unless he should quit caricaturing the Ring. These threats, however, were quite as impotent as bribes; Nast being as difficult to scare as to be bought. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and on the day of the late riot shouldered his musket and marched with his comrades in defense of freedom, equality and order.

The Mocking Bird.

A number of our Southern exchanges are at present engaged in glorifying the great Southern song bird, who at this season of the year makes the magnolia groves ring with his wild and fantastic rhapsodies. Comparatively few people are acquainted with the wonderful character of these birds. Their music consists of brief specimens of all the singing birds of the county. An appreciative listener may recognize the notes of the canary bird, the yellow bird, red bird, black bird, bobolink, blue-jay, kingfisher, robin, cat bird, sparrow, wren, the young bird crying for food, the swallow, partridge or quail, the lark and even the sound of the woodpecker's bill on the hollow tree, and many other notes which doubtless imitate birds of which we have no knowledge. It is curious to see a little mouth and throat, and a little set of lungs, produce such perfect imitations of such a variety of birds. The male mocking bird is the vocalist, the female never sings. Longfellow in describing the passage of his Acadian [illegible] the Teche, digresses from his narrative and devotes the following beautiful lines to this wildest of all the songsters:

"Then from a neighboring thicket the mocking bird, wildest of singers,
Swinging aloft on a willow spray that hung o'er the water,
Shook from his little throat such floods of delicious music,
That the whole air and the woods and the waves seemed silent to listen.
Plaintive at first were the tones and sad; then soaring to madness,
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.
Single notes were then heard, in sorrowful, low lamentation;
Till, having gathered them all, he flung them abroad in derision,
As when, after a storm, a gust of wind through the tree tops
Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal shower on the branches."

Close to the Methodist Church in Abbeville, Vermillion parish, Louisiana, the broad branches of a lonely oak droop over a cluster of unmarked graves. As regular as the day returns a mocking bird perches itself upon one of the boughs that overhang a particular grave, somewhat isolated from the rest, and sings his changing, plaintive song in the sweetest but saddest strains ever heard. "As we listen to it," says the editor of the Abbeville *Flag*, "we cannot but think that the rude little mound of clay reposes on the breast of 'somebody's darling,' and perhaps he sighs at this moment, 'I'm dreaming now of Halley! sweet Halley! sweet Halley!' And the mocking bird is singing o'er her grave.'"

The Profits of Chinese Labor.

Briefly stated, the results of one year at the North Adams, Mass., shoe factory are as follows: Chinese shoemakers, learning the trade within the space of three months, produced goods at the end of that period at a cost of $2 less per case than the Trade-Union men had done, and at the end of twelve months this saving in production had increased to $7 per case. Seventy-five Chinamen made one hundred and twenty cases of shoes per week, while the same number of Trade-Union men had never produced more than one hundred and ten cases in the same time. The saving in the cost of production on a week's work was, therefore, $840—or $40,000 per year, making a handsome profit in a business which had previously, to use the employer's language, "hardly held its own." As laundrymen at Belleville, New Jersey, a company of one hundred and fifty Chinamen reduced the cost of labor at the rate of $10 per week for each person employed, or about $1,500 per month—making a total saving of $18,000 a year by the change from Irish women's work to that of Chinese men. Here are some stubborn facts which tell their own story. But the conclusions arrived at, as the result of these experiments, are still more important. The women formerly employed in the Belleville laundry were not steady workers; when they had accumulated a small sum of money, they were in the habit of leaving for the cities, in order to spend it, and therefore the proprietor found difficulty in filling his contracts—whereas the Chinese worked faithfully and lived frugally. In the North Adams shoe factory the "Crispins," or trade-union men, clamored for privileges, created disturbances, worked irregularly, and finally struck; and then the employer sent to San Francisco for his seventy-five Chinamen and is now making large profits.

IT does not look very attractive now, but what a paragon of manly beauty it will be when its beard is fully grown. The Richmond *Whig* has a scheme to be put in operation when the new departure shall have triumphed, which is delightful for its ingenious frankness. It is going to make the country pay the full market value of the slave property of the South at the outbreak of the war, estimated at three thousand millions of dollars; one half of which sum is to be paid to the whites by way of redress, and the other half to be given to the blacks for the purpose of winning them over to the political countenance and support of their former masters. It is not proposed to press this reclamation "at the present time;" it is only to be used "when opportunity presents itself." The South is in no hurry, but it means to have the money, nevertheless. "It is only a question of time," says the *Whig*, "but we are not at all impatient." We should think not, indeed. The mere anticipation of such enormous wealth must of itself be a most delightful pleasure, and it is good to prolong to its utmost an agreeable dream, even when the awakening is into happiness. But what was it that caused disguised Falstaff to be set upon and roundly beaten? Was it not because the watchers espied a "great beard under the muffler?" You must cover your face better, *Whig*, or you will never finger the ducats.

THE fact that Prussia proposes to dig a ship canal between the Baltic and the North Sea has been commented upon by the press generally. We learn from the North German *Correspondent* that neither the expenses of the project, nor the natural obstacles which stand in the way of its accomplishment, are of an extraordinary character. The only elevation which would render a deep cutting or a lock necessary is from two and one-eighth to three and a quarter German miles in breadth, and not more than sixty-seven and a half feet in height, and this can hardly be called a difficulty, as the soil is easily worked. The cost of the enterprise will not exceed twenty-five millions of dollars at the outside, while it will probably fall considerably below this amount. The breadth of the canal at the surface of the water is to be 226 feet, and at the bottom 176 feet; its depth 31 feet. This would afford ample space for four vessels to pass each other, two of which might be large men-of-war. The length of the longest proposed line is fourteen German miles, and that of the shortest eleven and three-quarter German miles. The choice of the line to be adopted is the most difficult question that still remains unsettled, as every district in the Elbe Duchies wishes a share in the immediate benefits of the undertaking.

Prominent medical men entertain the opinion that an outbreak of cholera is often preceded by the milder epidemic, influenza. If this theory be well founded, the apprehensions of many that our shores will be soon visited by the cholera receives confirmation, as all must remember the great prevalence of influenza during the last winter and spring.

ANECDOTES OF BISMARCK.

The following anecdotes of Bismarck are among the best and most characteristic told of him, and they are, besides, authentic. Some years ago at Frankfort, Bismarck as *Legationsrath*, in the suite of the Prussian Ambassador, Von Rochow, made his first call on the Austrian Ambassador, Count Thun, when the latter, to show his contempt for his visitor, received him, comfortably seated in his shirt-sleeves at his writing table. Bismarck entering the door, and seeing at once what was intended, broke out with the words, "you are right, it is very hot in your room," and immediately began to divest himself of his coat. Terrified, the Austrian Count sprang to his feet and began to put on his coat, earnestly apologizing for his forgetfulness. Thenceforth he knew with whom he had to do. The arrogant rudeness of the Imperial functionary disappeared, and he and Bismarck got on together pleasantly enough. The incident illustrates the little war of diplomacy which Prussia and Austria carried on for some months at Frankfort. Another incident of the same period equally shows Bismarck's presence of mind and pungent wit. An Austrian Archduke arrived at Frankfort and the troops paraded in his honor. In the meantime Bismarck had become ambassador and appeared at the parade dressed in his uniform of a *Landwehr* lieutenant with many orders on his breast. The Archduke at once approached him with the ironical inquiry "whether His Excellency had acquired all those decorations in the presence of the enemy?" "Yes, indeed, your Imperial Highness," replied Bismarck, "*all before the enemy*, all here in Frankfort."

While telling anecdotes, we may tell a couple lately arrived from Paris: At a grand politico-literary dinner given by M. Thiers, an entire reconciliation was brought about between M. Guizot and his host, they having been long on bad terms. One of the party said to Guizot, "Political veterans being in favor now, we hope that you will become a candidate for the Assembly and will endeavor to succeed M. Thiers as Chief of the Executive Power." Guizot, throwing up his head, replied that "M. Thiers is too young for me to dream of succeeding him." Guizot was born in 1787, and is therefore just ten years older than Thiers.

The Duc de Bordeaux lately ruined his chances of becoming King of France by publishing a manifesto in which he declared for the white flag and against the tricolor, and said other foolish (because unpopular) things. However, the Count de Paris thought that *he* had better publish a manifesto, and therefore prepared a letter for the public, which he submitted to the examination of M. Thiers. Thiers read it carefully, and then handed it to the Prince with the words, "Monsiegneur, you know the proverb, 'Speech is of silver, silence is of gold.'" The Count smiled, and suppressed the letter.

Celestial Researches.

The present month affords an unusually favorable opportunity for planetary studies. Venus, Mars and Saturn are now evening stars. A special interest now attaches to the former, whose transit across the sun's disc takes place in 1874. Astronomers of all countries are making preparations to observe the phenomenon. The English Government has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and other countries are following suit. Instruments are being constructed and stations chosen for observation, near the arctic and antarctic circles. The last transit occurred in 1769, since which time great improvements have been made in science, all of which will be brought into requisition to solve the great problem of the sun's distance from the earth, in which an error of four millions of miles is to be detected. Since the 18th of last month, when Venus reached her greatest distance from the sun, she has been rapidly approaching it, increasing in size and splendor every day. Last night she attained her point of greatest brilliancy. On the 26th of next month she will arrive at her inferior conjunction, and passing between us and the sun will reappear on his western side as morning star. Mars is also a conspicuous object in the southeast in the early evening. Everything found on the earth has been discovered on this planet, except the existence of life. The telescope has shown that its surface is similar to that of the earth, and the spectroscope has proved that its metals, gases, vapors and atmosphere correspond with those of our own. Saturn is to be found in the constellation Sagittarius, near the Milky Way. Its rings are now turned toward the earth in a manner which will not occur again for fifteen years. The new theory that Saturn is a sun to his eight sattellites and to the myriad moons which form his rings is gaining many believers. Mercury is the only other evening planet. He attained his farthest eastern elongation last night. For a few nights to come he may be observed, about half an hour after sunset, close behind the sun, and half hid beneath his twilight beams. Jupiter is at present the only morning star.

A NEW departure from the beaten paths of agriculture, is the associated or factory dairy system, recently introduced into some of the Middle States, Pennsylvania among the number. It is claimed that this system, in connection with some other pursuits, such as the cultivation of the beet root for the manufacture of sugar, is one of the best and most lucrative branches of industry. The example of western New York is cited in illustration and proof. A number of years ago the people of that section lost their wheat crop nearly every season, until at last they were compelled almost entirely to discontinue the sowing of that grain. They then resorted to the associated dairy system, the success of which has caused their example to be followed east and west, with invariable success wherever adopted. One important result of the plan is said to be a constant improvement in dairy management, and a much better knowledge of everything pertaining to milk and its products than was possible under the old system of individual or farm dairying, while the lessened labor and increased profits are such that no one who has entered upon the system could be induced to abandon it. This plan was at first contemplated to apply only to the manufacture of cheese. The unqualified success of the cheese factories has, however, caused the system to be applied to the manufacture of butter as well, which commands much better prices than butter made in the old way, besides [illegible] milk, which, under the old system, was fed to pigs, is converted into cheese which, shipped into the Southern States or exported to China and the West Indies, often brings prices very little below that made from pure milk. As an illustration of the profits of this associated system, it is said that some of the factories having the milk of four hundred cows, the entire expense account for labor has amounted to only a fraction above two mills per quart of the milk delivered, while the gross proceeds from sales gave to farmers about five and a half cents per quart. In view of the fact that our own farmers and grain growers can hardly hope hereafter to compete with the great virgin grain regions of the Northwest, it might be well for them to turn their attention to this matter and ascertain what there really is in it.

THE editor of the New York *Citizen*, a Democratic member of Congress from New York city, appears to hold the same relation to Democracy which Daniel held to Belshazzar a good many years ago. In the last issue of his paper he thus deciphers and interprets the handwriting on the wall:—

> "As matters stand at present, Democracy is almost sure of defeat in 1872; the "new departure" weakened it, the riot added to the disintegration, and the attacks of the *Times* has destroyed the last hope. It is true that in the city, as we predicted, the feeling about the latter is dying out already; the municipal extravagances and peculations are no longer the subjects of general conversation they once were, and before six months are over they will probably be forgotten. But they have produced their effect in the country, where, with the aid of the anti-Catholic feeling, they have dug the grave of the Democracy, and will bury it in the approaching Presidential election.

We have done our best to induce Democracy to lead an honest and upright life, but it spurned our advice and counsel, and now even its own physicians and spiritual advisers have given it up in despair. We said, at the time when it made application for admission to the church, that it was probably a ruse for the purpose of throwing people off the scent of some huge iniquity or other, and it turned out to be exactly as we predicted. But think of the condition of a "convert" whose piety can only find exemplification in the breaking of all the commandments at once. How beautifully do the Tammany villianies illustrate the sincerity of the new departure.

THE apparent chief liability of England to be drawn into war, arises from her guarantee of the independence of Belgium, which it is probable will ultimately become a bone of military contention. A leading London journal recently published a list of all the international treaties by which England guarantees the existance of other political systems, and finds much consolation in the fact that in the whole fourteen there are no warlike complications except, possibly, in the case of Belgium. Within a year, however, the treaty between England, France and Prussia concerning the independence and neutrality of Belgium, guaranteed during a war and a year after it, will have expired, and Great Britain will then return to the obligations of the treaty of 1839 between herself, Russia, Prussia, France and Austria, as well as the Netherlands, with Belgium. These treaties dissolve the connection between Holland and Belgium, and simply affirm, without guarantee, the perpetual independence and neutrality of Belgium, and its obligations to observe this neutrality against all States. The Luxembourg treaty of 1869, containing a collective guarantee, is little better than waste paper, since it binds no single power unless all the rest will make common cause against the aggressor. The treaties with Portugal England considers of no account, and—aside from Belgium—the only one for whose existence she would draw the sword, is, says the journal in question, "Our ancient and invaluable ally, the Osmanic Empire." BISMARCK was not long ago created Duke of Luxembourg. Perhaps that is the reason England is so anxious for the year to expire.

THERE is a curious Welsh colony in Patagonia, which has recently been made the subject of a report to the British Parliament. It appears that in 1865 a party of one hundred and fifty Welsh people, headed by a preacher, betook themselves to this out of the way region, where, after several new arrivals, and yet more deprivations and reverses, the original number still remains. The colony is separated from all mankind, except the Patagonian Indians, and its occasional communication and commerce with Buenos Ayres was interrupted by a drought which lasted for two years, during which time they were without any description of groceries, and lived on bread, butter and milk, and such guanaco and ostrich meat as they could capture by hunting. The settlement extends for ten miles along a valley of rich alluvial soil, which requires irrigation. The men receive allotments, on which they cultivate wheat and barley, and raise domestic animals, and the women attend to the duties of the dairy. The colony belongs to the Argentine Confederation, and is governed by a few municipal officers, elected by ballot. They have no lunatics, blind, deaf or dumb, and no paupers or poor law. There is no taxation, and the currency consists in ostrich feathers.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNEND, referring to the new Philadelphia Steamships Line, makes a statement for which there probably is not sufficient authority, as follows:

> Great fear is expressed in Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Company, controlling the stock in these steamships, will speedily transfer them from Philadelphia to New York in order to reap the benefit of the additional freight carriage for itself by the New Jersey lines which it proposes to lease. This fear seems well warranted; for Philadelphia is at least fifteen hours further from Liverpool by steamship than is New York, and, in addition to saving this expense in fuel and wear-and-tear, the Pennsylvania road will reap the advantage by the leased New Jersey lines of ninety miles of land carriage at railway rates of freight.

A companion statement by the same imaginative writer is this:

> Apprehensive of some such flank, or rather van movement, a narrow-gauge company has already been chartered from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and a second from Philadelphia to New York.

Funny!

EDITORIAL EXCURSION TO THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Manitoba—Oak Lake Region—General Observations.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Our little steamer was brought up to her mooring at the village of Winnepeg, one mile below Fort Garry. After strolling through the town for an hour, we assembled at the house of Mr. Spencer, the Custom House officer, in pursuance of his cordial invitation; and there in company with the leading men of the place, most of them holding positions under the Provincial or Dominion Governments, had a very jolly time. The principal persons present were Dr. Schulz, member of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Clark, Attorney General of the Province of Manitoba, Mr. Bannatyne, Dr. Crawford, Mr. O'Donnell, and Captain McDonald, in command at the fort, Mr. Taylor, the United States Consul, and Mr. McTarish, agent for the Hudson Bay Company, were also present.

The first toast, of course, was, "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria," followed by "God Save the Queen;" the second, "The President of the United States," followed by several others. Speeches were made by Governor Hawley, Governor Bross, Mr. Dana, Bayard Taylor, our Consul Taylor, and others of our party, as also by Mr. Spencer, Attorney General Clark, Captain McDonald and Dr. Crawford, and others of Winnepeg. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" being peculiarly anti-British, and none of us being able to sing "Hail Columbia," we had to give out "Red, White and Blue," "Marching Through Georgia," &c. The enjoyment was hearty, and the singing loud, if not artistic.

Returning to the steamer on which we were to sleep during our sojourn here, an extraordinary occurrence took place. I have omitted to mention the fact that Mr. Clark, the Attorney General of Manitoba, traveled with us from Morris to Winnepeg. We found him an affable gentleman, highly cultivated, and with a good deal of knowledge of the world gained by extensive travel. We all became acquainted with him, and esteemed him highly. He had been absent from Manitoba since May last in Montreal, and was returning to Manitoba to take up his permanent residence there. He had accompanied us to Mr. Spencer's and returned with us to the boat. We were hardly aboard when a mob of fifty or sixty persons appeared on the beach, vociferating threats of vengeance against Clark. "Come off that boat." "Coward, to shelter yourself under the protection of the American gentlemen." "Forty dollars or three months in prison." "He has no business with the American gentlemen." "Three cheers for the American gentlemen." [Loud cheers.] "Down with Clark." [Yells, groans and hisses.] Some one, who appeared to be the leader of the mob, yelled out, "We mean no disrespect for the Americans, but we must have Clark," and proposed to his companions to go aboard the boat to drag him off. Immediately a rush was made for the boat. Our good Captain, with the officers of the steamer, went out on the planks extending from the boat to the shore, and told the mob in decided tones that they could not come aboard. He did not say what he would do to prevent them, and offered no advice but there was that in his tones and bearing which made the mob halt, then recoil and disperse, growling out impotent threats. Several of our party had gone below to stand by the Captain, and all were determined that Clark should not be molested. There were several good rifles in our party, and nearly all had revolvers. Clark faced the mob, leaning over the guard of the upper deck tranquilly smoking a cigar. We learned the next day that Clark in his official quality of Attorney General had prosecuted some disbanded volunteers who had come here with the expedition against Riel (generally written Reil in the United States) for some misdemeanor, and they were sentenced to pay a fine each of $40 00, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned three months. The sentence was not executed, a mob having liberated the prisoners. This was the cause of the animosity against Clark, which was confined chiefly to the disbanded volunteers, with whom a number of deserters from our own military fort at Pembina fraternized. It was also hinted that some political enemies of the Attorney General who holds office under the Cartier government had instigated the mob with the view of driving him out of the province. There was no evidence of this, however, as far as I could learn. Mr. Clark was with us the whole of the next day in our visits to various places, and I became well satisfied that the best portion of the population here fully sustain and indorse him, although there is considerable political opposition. Until within two years past the functions of municipal government had been intrusted to the Hudson Bay Company, and I have good reason to think that the administration of justice was rather lax. A new state of affairs was inaugurated with the creation of the Province of Manitoba, and the establishment of regular government. Of course the majority of the population are orderly and well-disposed, but there is a considerable class here who are impatient of the restraints which the law imposes, and courage, firmness and rigid impartiality are required in the magistrates and law officers. Party feeling, too, I observe, runs much higher here than in the United States. Indeed the community seems to be torn by factions, political, social and religious, into which the prejudices of race largely enter. Several persons of Anglo-Saxon origin informed me that it was the determination of that race to make the province an English-speaking one; while a majority of the people are of French descent, and speak that language. The *half-breeds* are a large element in the population. The term half-breed is used to describe a person in whose veins Indian blood flows, however far removed from Indian origin. Some of the finest looking and most cultivated persons, men and women, I met here are called *half-breeds*, although, perhaps, seven-eighths of their blood is that of the white race. There are great differences in these half-breeds. The Franco-Indian seems to keep up the chracteristics of the Indian race in a large degree, while in the English and Scotch half-breed, the Indian blood is subdued and in two or three generations out, scarcely a trace of it is apparent.

Manitoba has a population of about sixteen hun[illegible] Scotch and half-breeds, exclusive of Indians. The principal town is Winnepeg, with a population of about six hundred. Many of the houses are old, but there are evidences of recent and present growth. Fort Garry is a strongly built and regular fortification, constructed by the Hudson Bay Company some fifty years ago. The Selkirk settlement is on both sides of the river, between Winnepeg and the lower or stone fort, twenty miles down the river. Some of our party who passed through the settlement reported that they saw fine farms and all the evidences of agricultural prosperity.

On the 1st of August we paid our respects to Governor Archibald at his official residence, and were very kindly welcomed.

Subsequently we visited Mgr. Tache, at St. Boniface, on the right bank of the river opposite Winnepeg, who received us with much cordiality. Here are the Cathedral, a college, a sisterhood, a school for boys, the residence of the Bishop, and other houses for religious use. We had a fine view of the country from the top of the Bishop's palace. Mgr. Tache, a man of about fifty-five years, has been in this county for more than 30 years. As a missionary he traveled the region of 800 miles north of this place and more than 1,500 miles west, often traveling with snow shoes and enduring the severest privations. He represents the country of the Saskatchewan west of this place as having a most fertile soil and a much milder climate. At a later hour we drove to the country residence of the Governor, five miles out of town, calling at the house of Mr. McKay in the same neighborhood, and passing by magnificent wheat fields just ready to harvest. I was told that 25 bushels of wheat per acre is considered a moderate yield, the best ground, well cultivated, producing 40 and even 45 bushels. The agricultural products of the country are wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, to which the soil and climate are specially adapted. Peas, beans, watermelons, cucumbers and other garden vegetable I saw growing luxuriously in Mr. McKay's garden. Indian corn does not ripen, and apples and peaches are not found, but plums do well. Practically, there are but two seasons here—summer and winter, the warm weather beginning about the 20th of April, and winter about the middle of November. The winters are represented to be very cold, the thermometer sometimes indicating 40 to 43 degrees below zero, but people say they do not suffer from cold more than the people of New England, the atmosphere being exceedingly dry. The snow covering the ground the whole winter rarely exceeds twelve inchss in depth.

Building materials at Winnepeg (except stone and brick) are very high, the best lumber costing $100 to $125 per 1,000 feet.

We ended the day by dining at the house of the American Consul, Mr. Taylor, where we had the usual round of wine, toasts and speeches, with a taste of *pemican*, a dish made of buffalo meat and some other ingredients unknown to me and about which I did not seek information, having no partiality for the dish. The American Consul is a very able, earnest, energetic man, and quite enthusiastic over the resources of the Red river valley.

Louis Riel is living quietly with his father about eight miles from Winnepeg, no effort having been made to bring him to trial. He is described as a young man twenty-four years old, of good education and a French half-breed.

We have been overwhelmed with the kindest attentions by people of all parties and races, and shall long remember the warm hospitality of Winnepeg.

At 10 P. M., August 1, bidding adieu to our new friends who thronged the cabin of the steamer, we leave Winnepeg on our homeward journey. Thursday morning, August 3, again in the United States, and partake of an excellent breakfast prepared for us at Fort Pembina by the junior officers in the new hospital building, which was decorated with green bushes and hung with the Stars and Stripes. Saturday morning, August 5, arrive at Frog Point and leave the steamer. Stages to Georgetown, where we arrive Saturday evening and stop for the night. We are already three days behind time according to "Carleton's" programme. Here we take a "new departure," and our course homeward is to be through the Oak Lake region. Leaving Georgetown on the 6th, and traveling southeastwardly we pass over the Leaf Mountains, from which there is a view of the country for thirty miles in every direction; and if the landscape of the richest rolling meadows, dotted over with natural parks and clear water lakes, and cut by winding streams be beautiful, nothing of the kind more beautiful was ever presented to the eye of man. Surely this magnificent region of noble farms, ready-made by nature and inviting the plow-share, was designed by Providence as the seat of a mighty population.

We are now on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, and have before us the evidence of the progress of that great enterprise in the occasional grading, cutting and filling at different points of the line. At Buffalo Crossing we stop for the night, to resume our journey on the 7th to Oak Lake, where we arrive at noon. Here are large stores—those of Fletcher, Bly & Co., and Raymond & Stoddard, being specially noticeable for the extent and variety of their stock of goods. There is already a population here of several hundred. The country is dotted over with oak groves, called here "oak openings." Every acre for miles on either side of the railroad is already occupied. A colony of several thousand persons, organized by Mr. Miller, of the Toledo *Blade*, and Prof. Hummison, of Cleveland, it is expected will be located in this neighborhood. We met these gentlemen at Abercrombie, on our way down the Red River Valley. They are in this country selecting a suitable place for the establishment of the settlement. Col. Johnston and Dr. White, of Boston, who were our traveling companions over the lakes and all the way to Georgetown, are here as representatives of an organization in Boston, having for its object the establishment of five hundred families in a settlement somewhere in this region. It is estimated that at least 30,000 people have settled in the Red river valley country, in Minesota and Dakota, during the present year. Cabins, tents and covered wagons, temporarily used as habitations, are to be seen everywhere. This region is preferable to that which we traversed ten days ago, for the reason that it is more rolling, better timbered, and near the line of the North Pacific Railroad, while the soil is of equal fertility.

Turning southward we arrive at Pelican Lake, a a charming place, and encamp for the night on its high banks. The next brings us to Fergus Falls, on the Otter Tail or Upper Red river, where there are strong rapids and large water, which has already been utilized to propel a large saw mill. Preparations are also being made for the construction of a grist mill. There is a flourishing town at this place, of about fifty houses, the first having been erected about a year ago.

Wednesday, the 9th of August, starting early and traveling rapidly, we arrived at Morris at nine P. M., to find the town twice as large as when we passed through it fifteen days before. After supper, kindly provided by the superintendent of the railroad, we went aboard a special train which we found waiting, and arrived at Minneapolis on Thursday, the 10th, at five A. M., accompanied by Senator Ramsey and other distinguished citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis, who joined our party at Morris. At this point Mr. Bayard Taylor, Joseph Harper and your correspondent take leave of the party and return home, the others remaining to share the hospitalities of St. Paul, tendered to the excursion by Governor Austin, General Hancock, Senator Ramsey, and other prominent citizens.

A word about Minnesota. Twenty years ago Southern Minnesota was regarded by many persons as a hyperborean region in which nothing would grow. Then the population of the State was 6,000; now it exceeds half a million. The Red River country is even now looked upon by some people as a cold, dreary, inhospitable region, unfitted for the residence of civilized man. There could be no greater mistake. The climate of the Red River valley is not materially different from that of St. Paul, and both are under nearly the same isothermal line. Whatever will grow at St. Paul will grow at Pembina, and the principal difference in the two sections of country is in the vastly richer quality of the soil in the Red River valley. In 1880, the population of Minnesota can hardly fall short of 1,000,000. There is no healthier climate on the continent, ague and malarial fevers being entirely unknown. Consumption is hardly known out here, except in the persons of the afflicted who have come to this health-giving region to seek and to find a cure which no medicine can give. Whoever expects fine towering mountains, and roaring cataracts will be disappointed, but the enterprising citizen and sturdy emigrant in search of a future home in the nothwest can hardly fail to be satisfied with the Minnesota and Red River country.

I have already exceeded the limits which I had prescribed to myself in this short series of letters, but something of more specific statement is needed to give a just idea of the extent and resources and probable future of the Red River Valley. And 1st. Here are about 20,000 square miles of land of unsurpassed fertility. There is no perceptible difference in the quality of the soil, on either side of the river (Minnesota and Dakotah), all of it being a rich, blackloam, dry, mellow and easily cultivated. I think that on the banks of the river a little richer than the rest, but all has a rare fertility. According to the present mode of cultivation, no crop is produced or expected until the second year after breaking up the prairie. The sod is cut by a furrow about five to six inches deep and allowed to moulder for a year, when it is found to be mellow and easily worked. A gentleman at Abercrombie is said to have produced forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre in his first year of sowing. Garden vegetables, including cucumbers, radishes, peas, beans, onions and even watermelons, grow well in gardens I saw on the way. The wild rose is found in the woodlands, and the garden of Bishop Tache, in St. Boniface, bloomed with beautiful flowers. Farming operations are commenced about the 10th of April in the Upper Country—from the 15th to the 20th at Winnepeg. Timber is not abundant, being found only on the streams, and in the region of which Oak Lake is the center. Supplies of lumber can, however, be obtained from the Mississippi by the North Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific Railroads at a comparatively cheap rate. The region is elevated table land, being the highest ground between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay. Near Pomme de Terre is the top of the Water Sheds, North and South, the water on one side flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and on the other into Hudson Bay. Two hundred miles east the water is drained through the great lakes and St. Lawrence into the Atlantic. Three hundred miles west the flow is into the Missouri.

2d. The North Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific Railroads have already immensely stimulated emigration to those regions, and given it lines of direction. They bring with them settlers by the thousands and tens of thousands, and concentrate the population on the lines of these roads, whence it flows back and occupies the country on either side. The settlements push away ahead of the work of construction, rapid as it is, and we find them on the line of probable location of the road many miles in advance of the working parties. They have reached the Red river, and occupy all the ground in the neighborhood of the probable point of the railroad crossing. Of course, substantial villages with churches, schools and all the appliances of civilization will soon follow.

3d. The North Pacific Railroad is now on the eve of completion to the Red river. All the heavy grading and most of the work are already done. Track-laying is advancing at the rate of from one to two miles per day, and there is no doubt that the road will reach the Red river by the middle of October. The distance from Duluth to the Red river is not exactly known to me, but it will not vary much from 240 miles, as I am informed. The branch to Pembina and thence to Winnepeg, is to be put under contract at once (if not already done), and will it is expected, be completed in 1872. This road will extend for the most part through a level plain and there will be very little excavation or filling required. The North Pacific Railroad is to be and has already been the great agent of development for Minnesota and the Red River Valley. The immense productions of a region which Professor Hurd, of Toronto, who was sent out by the Canadian Government to explore the region northwest of Lake Superior, calls in his report "the paradise of fertility," will flow eastward over that road. Hitherto the scattered settlers were several hundred miles from St. Paul, with no means of reaching a grain market. The people of Manitoba imported yearly 300 tons of merchandise from England by way of Montreal, Milwaukee, St. Paul and and over 400 miles of prairie in wooden carts, without tire or any iron whatever. Furs were carried from Fort Garry and the Selkirk settlement to St. Paul by the same means of conveyance. (There was no traffic in grain, which was not raised beyond the necessities of home consumption). Hereafter this trade and the agricultural productions of the best wheat growing region on the continent, which is being settled and subdued by Yankee and German, Norwegian and Swede, with a rapidity without parallel, are to find an eastern market at as little expense as those of Central Illinois.

R. B. C.

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, a conservative and temperate journal, says that the difference between the rival factions in the Republican party of Louisiana are not as important as has been represented; thinks that there is no reason to fear a lasting division of the party, and does not believe that the Democracy, either of Louisiana or any other State, are justified in supposing the disruption will last long enough to do them any good. We hope this opinion is correct, and that by proper conciliation and concession the opposing subdivisions of the party may soon be reconciled. It is more than seven months yet, before it will be necessary for the Louisiana Republicans to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, while the election for President, State officers and members of the Legislature does not occur for nearly fifteen months. It is true that a session of the Legislature intervenes, and that the feud will probably be carried into it; but if a calm and dispassionate consideration and canvass of their mutual grievances shall be had, it may be the very means of bringing them to an understanding. Not a trace of the quarrel should be visible when the Republican State Convention assembles next summer for the nomination of State officers. But other cohesive and coalescing elements beside those of mere desire for public office must be employed and set in operation.

SOME of the outraged wives of the Mormon polygamists are going for their rights and retribution. For instance, Mrs. Harriet Hawkins made an affidavit before Judge McKean, in which after declaring that they have been married eight years and have six children, she goes on as follows:

> He was a good father and husband and always treated me and the children kindly, until about six years ago. He then began to talk about taking another wife. I opposed it. I did not believe in polygamy and never did. I was within a few weeks of my confinement. He began to tease and abuse me, and said he would kill me. He brought to our house another woman that he said was his wife, and lived with her in his sitting room. I often saw them in bed together. A few years after that he brought a third woman home that he said was another wife, and slept with her. He said I was getting old and he had no more use for me, and that he would have younger women. He has often beat me with his fists, and once he got a knife and threatened to kill me. He got the Mormon teachers to try to make me submit.

The account adds that Mr. Hawkins is about an average Mormon, and that this case fairly illustrates the inside of Mormonism, so far as it goes. He was held to bail for adultery.

THE American combination of banks and bankers which subscribes for ten millions of the new five per cent. loans is composed of Jay Cooke & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Vermilye & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, the First and Fourth National Banks of New York, the First National Bank of Philadelphia and the First National Bank of Washington. The European combination, which takes fifteen millions, includes Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., Clews, Habicht & Co., R. Raphael & Sons, Berthoffheim & Goldsmith, Spayer Brothers, Seligman Brothers, Anglo-Hungarian Bank, P. Casenova & Co., Samuel Montague & Sons, Faster & Braithwaite and Satterthwaite & Co., of London; Seligman & Stettheim, L. Speyer & Ellison and Emile Erlanger & Co., of Frankfort; Lippman, Rosenthal & Co. and Wertheim & Gompertz, of Amsterdam; L. Belmont & Co., of Hamburg; Oppenheim, Errena & Co., of Brussels; S. Bierchroder, of Berlin; Munroe & Co., and Andrews & Co., of Paris. The names of several other important foreign houses will be added by the mails to the above, received by cable.

GAIL HAMILTON's idea of "Man vs. Woman" is set forth in an article in the *Independent* thus: "Woman ought to have more than equality. They are heavily weighted in the race and ought to have advantage. The husband owes to his wife support. The wife does not owe it to her husband. The law ought to put its hand into the husband's pocket and take out enough for the wife's maintenance, whether he will or not. But I cannot see any reason why it should put its hand into the wife's pocket at all. This, however, is only on the ground that women and men are not equal; that man has the facilities and woman the disabilities for business; that it is a man's part, and not a woman's, to earn money. If this is not so—if men and women are to be on the the same plane—then I see not why the wife should not be responsible for the husband's support, as well as the husband for the wife's; why her property should not go to pay his debts as entirely, as inevitably as his goes to pay hers; why she should not be equally with himself liable for the support of his children."

It costs the parish of Christ Church, New York, the sum of $12,000 per annum to maintain its two choirs. The gallery choir is composed of twelve singers, many of whom are foreigners. The chancel choir numbers twenty boys and twelve men, all robed in white vestments. These two choirs are more than one hundred feet asunder, consequently their chants and anthems are sung in alternate verses by the separate bodies. During the singing of the metrical tunes, the whole congregation unite with the choirs, and the effect is described as grand in the extreme.

THE official statement of the United States Assay Office, in New York, for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1871, demonstrates the fact that the office is at present doing a larger business than for several years past. The arrivals of gold and silver are daily increasing, the latter on a scale of magnitude almost incredible. The receipts of bars from the famous mines of Silver Islet, on Lake Superior, also from the recently-discovered ore beds in Nevada, are enormous, amounting in some days to over $40,000. The total amounts of bullion transmitted for coinage during the year were: Gold, $1,932,637; silver, $1,142,729. The refuse sulphates, in both liquid and solid forms, are now utilized. These are disposed of to the manufacturing druggists, and the revenue derived from their sale more than half pays the cost of the acids. Every year the expense of the purification of gold and silver is diminished, and it is confidently expected that before many years the melting and refining department will be self-supporting.

BROOKLYN is called by the New York *Mail* New York's bed-room. Says that paper: "We are not surprised to learn that within the past year 2,214 buildings have been added to the already great accommodations of Brooklyn. If the East River Bridge should get erected before the Viaduct Railway is built the increase of population and wealth in Brooklyn would be enormous. Several square miles admirably adapted for residence purposes would then be brought practically nearer to the business center of New York than any good residence quarter on the island." Nearly all cities have similar bedrooms. Pittsburgh has several, which are being filled at a marvelous rate. We believe that no city of the same size has an equal number of daily trains, and the number of passengers they carry is something remarkable.

A NEW invention, consisting of a machine combining the advantages of an alarm pump, fire engine and ship's pump, was recently tested at Dover, N. H., and is said to have given great satisfaction to a number of interested gentlemen present at the trial. The signals are made by means of a whistle, blown by compressed air in the pump, and this whistle, under ordinary circumstances, can be heard three miles. The signals for fog, pilot, distress, for course, &c., consists of long, medium and short blasts, according to the key furnished, and by a similar process a telegraphic alphabet can be used for communication. By changing the action of the machine water may be pumped from the ship, or into the ship to extinguish fire. The entire apparatus is in very small compass, is very simple, and with all its arrangements cost but $150.

MR. D. H. CRAIG, late general agent of the New York Associated Press, is said to have perfected his new system of telegraphy, to the development of which he has been devoting his time and means for three years past, with results that can hardly fail to effect an entire revolution in telegraphy, by reducing its cost to a rate very little above the present rates of postage. It is claimed that by this new automatic system it is perfectly practicable to transmit with absolute accuracy, over a single wire, more than sixty thousand words an hour; a speed more than sixty times greater than by any of the systems now in use. Telegrams which under the Morse system now cost several dollars will, it is said, be reduced to a comparatively few cents, which if true will make its value almost inestimable to the press, the mercantile community and the public at large.

WE conclude that Mr. Bayard Taylor had a singular bed-fellow one night on the recent Red river excursion. He describes it as follows: We were recalled to our camp in the fading twilight, finding the tents, to our great joy, free from musquitoes and well supplied with soft, silky hay. Mr. Nolan, with two assistants, presently appeared, dragging a three-feet tube of Red river ice, which was to be our provision for the night. Luxury is a relative term, after all; and I doubt whether carved oak bedsteads, velvet carpets, lavender linen and posset-cups with all the spices of the East could have given such a sense of pure luxurious enjoyment as that great crystal mass, dimly flashing in the moonlight.

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or compiaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the absolute nostrumes of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

Corns.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is Robinson's Corn Solvent, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the foot as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at Keysers, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JANE PORTER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against the same will please present them to me for payment, or to S. B. W. GILL, my Attorney, 104 Fifth avenue.

CORNELI PORTER.
Executrix of Jane Porter, deceased.
August 2, 1871.

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NOTICE—
The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—
The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

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